THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1788.

CONTENTS.

Epiſtle from the meeting of QUAKERS 261.
Letters on EDUCATION. Letter VI 263.
Aſſociation for promoting DISCOVERIES of the interior parts of AFRICA 265.
Letter relating to the practice of WINTER-DROWNING land 267.
Account of Dr MATTHEW STEWART 267.
Statement of the CLAIMS of the American LOYALISTS 268.
Retroſpective view of the ſtate of NATURAL SCIENCE for 1787. 269
PARLIAMENT. Election of a Scots Peer 273. Naval promotions 275 Budget 276.
Converſations of Dr ZIMMERMAN with the KING of PRUSSIA 278.
Remarkable inſtances of LONGEVITY 280
Remedy to cure CHAFFING occaſioned by RIDING 280.
Account of the DARIEN EXPEDITION 281.
Letter from Mrs Thrale to a gentleman on his MARRIAGE 287.
POETRY. Ode for his Majeſty's birth-day 297. Song by the Earl of Carliſle ib. Song from the New Sylph ib.
NEW BOOKS. Bentham's defence of Uſury 289. The queſtion of wool truly ſtated 291. Characters of kings and queens of England 292. The country book-club, &c 293—296.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Ruſſia: Britiſh officers refuſe to ſerve under Paul Jones 298.
— Sweden: Rupture with Ruſſia 298.
— United Provinces: France objects to the treaty with Britain 299.
— France: Cour pleniere inſtituted 299. Proteſt of peers, &c. ib. Inflammatory paper handed about 300.
— England: Lord Mansfield reſigns 300. Mr Powell, the great walker 301 State of the gaol of Newgate 302. Great rain at London ib.
— Scotland: Proceedings of the general aſſembly 303.
LISTS. Bankrupts 309. Marriages and Births ib Deaths 310. Preferments, Mortality bill, Prices of Grain, Meal, and Stocks, &c. 311. 312.

The EPISTLE from the Yearly Meeting held at London, by adjournments, from the 12th of the fifth month 1788, to the 19th of the ſame incluſive.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.

Dear Friends and Brethren,

IN that love which is not ſubject to change, we affectionately ſalute you. We have abundant cauſe to acknowledge the renewal of divine help and counſel to us in this our large annual aſſembly, through the virtue and influence whereof we have been enabled to attend to the weighty concerns which have come before us, in much brotherly love and concord.

The amount of friends ſufferings brought in this year, for tithes, thoſe called church-rights, and other demands with which we conſcientiouſly ſcruple to comply, amount in Great Britain, to upwards of five thouſand one hundred pounds; and in Ireland to one thouſand five hundred pounds.

By the accounts received from our ſeveral quarterly-meetings, and by epiſtles from Ireland, New England, New York, Pennſylvania, and New Jerſey, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina, and Georgia, we have the comfortable intelligence of freſh additions to our religious ſociety, by convinced perſons, and in theſe kingdoms, more than at ſome former periods. For the religious

progreſs of theſe we are warmly ſolicitous, that by abiding cloſely under the forming hand, they may effectually experience an advancement in the weighty work of converſion; which gradually leads the believing and obedient ſoul into that childlike ſtate, which is meet for the kingdom. May thoſe who have had the privilege of birth-right amongſt us be watchful, leſt, by ſwerving from the ſimplicity in which truth leads its faithful followers, they become cauſe of offence to ſuch as are thus brought into our religious community! O friends! reſt not content with having been educated in a profeſſion even of the truth itſelf, but wait to know the power, which regenerates and quickens the ſoul, and qualifies to ſee the things which pertain to the kingdom of God; that power which awakened the ſpiritual ſenſes of our forefathers, which diſturbed their reſt in outward forms, and which cauſed them to be diſſatisfied with every thing ſhort of the ſubſtance of Chriſtianity. Let not us, their ſucceſſors in the profeſſion of the ſame living faith, degenerate into formality, taking up our reſidence as in the outward court; but let us ſeek after an entrance into that ſpiritual temple, where true prayer is wont to be made; and humbly and deeply wait for ability to worſhip the Father of ſpirits, in ſpirit and in truth. Cheriſh, we beſeech you, the inward manifeſtations, and the tender impreſſions of divine grace, and walk therein: ſo ſhall you experience preſervation from the defilements and corruptions of the world. Deplorable hath been the conſequence of living above the ſimple diſcoveries of the pure world of life in the heart, even darkneſs, error, and unbelief.

And, dear friends, as we are convinced that pure and ſpiritual worſhip only is acceptable to God; ſo we are alſo firmly perſuaded, that the wholeſome diſcipline eſtabliſhed amongſt us can only be rightly and effectually exerciſed in the wiſdom and power of the ſpirit. Wait therefore in all your meetings of diſcipline for the renewing of divine life, and to be clothed with the ſpirit of Chriſt; the fruits of which are, meekneſs, long-ſuffering, and love unfeigned.

The religious concern of this meeting hath been abundantly manifeſted in our epiſtolary communications from year to year, in order to excite our brethren in profeſſion to ſeek after durable riches in righteouſneſs. We therefore earneſtly intreat that this conſideration may take place in every mind: *What ſpiritual advantage have I experienced from theſe labours of the church for the promotion of true piety and ſelf-denial!* If ſuch a conſideration be attended to, it will not be neceſſary to communicate much; nor do we feel our minds under an engagement at this time to enlarge; but we refer to the many profitable and weighty advices in former epiſtles. Nevertheleſs, dear friends, the continuance of covetouſneſs and of earthly-mindedneſs in many, calls upon us to endeavour to awaken ſuch as are infected with it to a ſenſe of what they are purſuing, and at what price. The great Maſter hath ſhewn the unprofitableneſs of the whole world, compared with one immortal ſoul; and yet many are purſuing a deluſive portion of it, at the expence of their ſouls intereſts. But, were all thus awakened, what place would be found for extenſive ſchemes in trade, and fictitious credit to ſupport them? To mix with the ſpirit of the world in the purſuit of gain, would then be a ſubject of dread; and contentment, under the allotment of Providence, the ſure means of preſervation.

The increaſing ſolicitude for the ſuppreſſion of the ſlave-trade, which appears among all ranks of people, is cauſe of thankfulneſs to the common Father of mankind; and encourages us to hope, that the time is approaching, when this nation will be cleanſed from that defilement. Let us, in the mean time, continue, with unabating ardour, to be interceſſors for the greatly injured Africans.

We conclude with expreſſing our comfort, that notwithſtanding the many weakneſſes which prevail, numbers of our beloved youth are preſerved in faithfulneſs, to whom the gracious Lord hath extended, and is continuing to extend, the viſitations of his light and love; whereby there is reaſon to hope, that they will grow up in uſefulneſs, and become a ſucceſſion of teſtimony-bearers to the truth. That they may in all humility receive the ſaving help, and by obedience to the pointing of the divine hand, continue ſteadfaſt to the end, where the price inеſtimable is to be obtained, is the fervent travail of our ſpirits.

Signed in and on behalf of the Yearly Meeting by WILLIAM JEPSON, Clerk to the Meeting this year.

Letters

Letters on Education, [p. 241.]

LETTER VI.

Vain, idle, senseless, now in thoughtless ease,
Reserving woes for age—their life they spend;
But wretched! hopeless! in the evil days,
With sorrow to the verge of life they tend;
Tir'd with the present, of the past asham'd,
They live and are despis'd:— They die, nor more are nam'd!

SIR,

SUCH is the picture some of your WISE people draw for the generality of the young of the present age. These WISE HEADS represent this life as only the dawn of endless existence;—that it is, therefore, of importance to consider the destiny of man!—that happiness, even here, must result from the consciousness of a useful and well-spent life;—and that, to have the stream run clear, care must be taken that the fountain be not polluted. But all this, like every thing else that is *serious*, in this frolicsome age, should be *ridiculed*. These WISE ONES are weak enough to venture to contrast one of *their fine fellows* with one of *mine*; but, in reality, there is no comparision. They paint a youth of innocence and simplicity, with the seeds of virtue and piety early implanted, and gradually expanding—a desire of useful knowledge increasing, and, in time, raising the mind to elevation and sublimity, in the contemplation of the immensity of the power, the wisdom, and goodness displayed in the visible creation; in tracing the nature of man, his powers, his duties, and his destination;—pursuing sources of delightful entertainment in the history and aspect of mankind, in various periods and situations. They exhibit their young man as possessing a heart warmed with benevolent and kind affections; his actions guided by justice and reason, and always pursuing the best means to obtain the worthiest ends;—enjoying the bounties of Providence in moderation, with a cheerful and thankful heart;—despising meanness, selfishness, and deceit, and holding every breach of moral duty as unbecoming a gentleman. Thus educated, they represent him as a warm friend—an entertaining and instructing companion,—perhaps possessing wit, but without grossness or indelicacy, and never with ill-nature, but to lash vice—a useful member of society,—amiable, and esteemed in all the relations of life,—regretted in death, but never dead in the affectionate remembrance of his friends!

But, in our *fashionable* language, this is all a *d——d bore*—it is mere *twaddle*. *My* gay *fine fellows* laugh at all this kind of *stuff*. Such a fellow has no *soul*—no *spunk*—they would not get drunk with him,—he is not enough of the *ton*. Indeed, if any one appears superior to his neighbours, in point of knowledge or principle, my friends very properly run him down,—or, if he is young, they soon laugh him out of his notions;—and do not many philosophers maintain, *That ridicule is the test of truth?*—and the many instances that happen of the kind I have mentioned, prove the justness of their doctrine. A very few, indeed, affect to pity and despise my friends; but they gain nothing by this: for the pity and contempt are reciprocal, and I have at least ten to one in my favour. My *young friends* make the most of life. They make use of what is set before them, and think not of to-morrow. They are tired sometimes, no doubt, for they *try* their constitutions, to be sure, *pretty freely*; and vacant hours will happen. But if a *tedium vitæ* should at last oppress them,—that is (to explain to those who have not learned Latin), if they should have no more relish for *eating and drinking, dancing, playing at cards, gallantry, gambling, and diversions*, there being no other resources of entertainment worth notice, they very properly have the *manliness* to put an end to a life that is become *wearisome*; and thus they boldly extinguished their *spunk*, when it will no longer shine with its usual brightness. Lest some of my young friends, however, should mistake the road, by falling in with bad company, or bad example, I shall point out the broad way.

I am to suppose, that my directions for educating your son in early life, without moral or religious principles, have been followed, and that now he is upon his entrance into life, without a TASTE for knowledge.

Any little attention your son has hitherto been *obliged* to give to books has been tiresome and irksome. The fatigue of reading or thinking is intolerable. But he will presently sit up whole nights in a tavern, or gallop from sun-rise to sun-set after a pack of hounds, without reckoning it any fatigue. He will hate to listen to people of good sense and delicate manners. By the education he has received, he will think himself a *man* long before Nature intended he should be, and loose (that is *free*) conversation will with him be the harbinger of similar conduct.

Some moral writers represent, that "few know how to be idle and innocent, or have relish for any pleasures not criminal;—every diversion they take is at the expence of some virtue; and the first step from necessary employment, or business, is into vice or folly." To prevent this, these *odd sort of people* recommend the forming a young person's taste for letters—the fine arts—manly exercises and accomplishments, &c. I have no objection more than *they*, in my plan of education, to fill up vacant hours by reading. It gives a *stimulus* and *zest* to active employment—*My* plan of reading, however, is far

more *light*, *eaſy*, and *agreeable* than *theirs*. No regular plan is requiſite, and it may be reſumed at any time, with *equal improvement*.

What I recommend to your ſon's peruſal are, *modern novels—magazines—comedies and farces—trials for divorce*, which this kingdom ſo amply furniſhes now-a-days, and which are always publiſhed. Indeed, there are now, luckily, publiſhers who will print and ſell any thing that does not endanger their ears. Some of them, for the good they have done to my intereſt, by their total diſregard of decency and propriety, ſhould be *rewarded* with the dignified title of *Moſt excellent Printers to his Infernal Majeſty*.

If your ſon *can* read French, there is alſo ample ſtore in that language for his amuſement and improvement.

The novels of the laſt age were of the grand and heroic kind. They were not a picture of life indeed, but had a tendency to infuſe a ſtately dignity of character, which now is laughed at. The preſent, with a few exceptions, are more *warm* and *inflammatory*, and more ſuited to life and manners; which, to ſay the truth, are much indebted to theſe compoſitions for the liberal progreſs that is made, and ſtill making, towards what *I* reckon *perfection*. To the *honour* of the country, a Scottiſman was one of the firſt, and the ableſt writer in this *delightful* ſpecies of compoſition; and moſt rapidly did his labours increaſe the number of my votaries, many of whom are *now* reaping the fruits of the inſtruction. De Vergy, an Anglo-Frenchman, followed next; and then a thouſand of my *kind* friends after him. It has been ſaid, that

Fontaine and Chaucer, dying, wiſh'd unwrote
The ſprightlieſt efforts of their wanton thought.

And a great, though falſely-admired, writer has given this opinion:

But in one point is all true wiſdom caſt,
To think THAT early we muſt think at laſt.

But ſuch ſilly ſentiments tend to check the glorious liberty of the preſs, and this liberty, which has long been without controul, I am much indebted to, and I will not fail to *reward* its bold ſupporters. Of late years, I have been much obliged by the writings of a French gentleman, the younger Crebillon. His works have been the foundation of ſome of the moſt recent, and the moſt remarkable, divorces that ever took place. All theſe works are very *properly* publicly advertiſed; and Parliament, with their LORDS SPIRITUAL, either ſee not the conſequences, or very *wiſely* do not chuſe to take notice of them. The Chamberlain alſo daily gives licences for theatrical performances, quite to my mind; although the King publiſhes a proclamation for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality. I can have no objection to his Majeſty making an appearance of reformation, if the officers of the crown encourage licentiouſneſs.

I approve much of the great increaſe of circulating libraries over the kingdom. An indiſcriminate reader at theſe ſeminaries of knowledge I could not wiſh to ſee in a more hopeful train. A circulating library kept by a man of taſte, principles, and attention, I would indeed very much diſlike; for it might promote a reliſh for literature and uſeful knowledge at an eaſy rate: and he might be patroniſed by my enemies.—But, amidſt the great numbers that now abound, this can but rarely happen; therefore I wiſh them all manner of ſucceſs.

Let your ſon read as many of the above ſort of books as he pleaſes. Don't be afraid of his hurting his *eyes* or of his getting a *head-ach*, in ſuch ſtudy.—He will, for his amuſement, alſo recommend them to the miſſes, who *may happen to be* more *ignorant* than himſelf.—As the paſſions are *not ſufficiently* ſtrong of themſelves, and *eaſily* kept under command, the peruſal of ſuch books are neceſſary to give them *due force*. The paſſions might have lain dormant without ſuch aſſiſtance. Your ſon will now think of nothing elſe but indulgence. He will judge of every female as the *beſtiæ feræ* do of every animal they can conquer, viz. that they are *lawful prey*; and, like them too, he will ſoon learn to be dextrous in the arts of enſnaring. He may probably tire of the common herd of the abandoned; but any innocent girl who ſtrikes his fancy, he will be artful in wiles and ſtratagems to ſeduce. It is remarked by ſome acute obſervers of human nature, that "young people, early corrupted, are generally inhuman and cruel—that they are impatient, vindictive, impetuous, and frequently brutal in their manners. They have only one object to occupy their imagination; in purſuit of which, they will *lie*, *cheat* and *deceive*, yet reckon themſelves gentlemen upon *honour*." But all this is no more than to ſay, that the boys are *bold* and *ſpirited*, and they do credit to me by their principles and practice.

Your ſon, thus begun, will no ſcruple to *inſtruct* the daughter of his father's beſt friend—or the ſiſter of his intimate companion, in *all* he knows. But on the mention of his own ſiſter being ſo treated, probably his *honour* will be rouſed, and he will think himſelf included in the infamy and diſgrace which the *prejudices* of the world *yet* throw upon want of delicacy or virtue in the female character. But, *Do as you would be done by*, was no part of his education.

Yours, &c.

BELZEBUB.

An

An Account of an Aſſociation for promoting the Diſcovery of the interior parts of Africa.

OF the objects of inquiry which engage our attention the moſt, there are none perhaps that ſo much excite continued curioſity, from childhood to age, none that the learned and the unlearned ſo equally wiſh to inveſtigate, as the nature and hiſtory of thoſe parts of the world which have not to our knowledge been hitherto explored. To this deſire the voyages of the late Capt. Cook have ſo far afforded gratification, that nothing worthy of reſearch by ſea, the poles themſelves excepted, remains to be examined; but by land the objects of diſcovery are ſtill ſo vaſt, as to exclude at leaſt a third of the habitable ſurface of the earth: for much of Aſia, a ſtill larger proportion of America, and almoſt the whole of Africa, are unviſited and unknown.

In Aſia there are few extenſive diſtricts of which we are wholly ignorant, but there are many of which we are but imperfectly informed, and to our knowledge of ſeveral of theſe, the expected publication of the travels of Mr Forſter, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, may bring material improvement. For, about three years ſince, in returning from Hindoſtan to Europe, he travelled by the way of Laldong, Jummoo, Caſhmire, Cabul, Heret, and the Caſpian Sea; and though the character of a Mooriſh merchant, a diſguiſe which the nature of the journey compelled him to aſſume, would not permit him to depart ſo far from the uſage of Aſia, as to make a draught of the country, or to write any other than ſhort memorandums as he paſſed, yet, if we may judge from the opportunities he had of information, his narrative muſt be important. It will probably ſhew the manners and cuſtoms, and military ſtrength of the populous tribes that inhabit the mountains on the north of Lahore: It promiſes to gratify the eagerneſs which all men expreſs to acquire a knowledge of the ſequeſtered and unexplored, though celebrated country of Caſhmire: and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that it will alſo deſcribe the riſing empire of the Seiks, the conquerors of Zabeta Cawn, and the rivals of Abdallah. Should this be the caſe, we ſhall learn the hiſtory of an empire that already extends from the river Attock, the weſtern branch of the Indus, to the banks of the Jumma; and poſſibly too we may alſo be told the particulars of a religion, which, according to the accounts received, profeſſes to bring back the Hindoos from the idolatrous veneration of images to the purity of their primitive faith, the worſhip of one God: a religion which is ſaid to aſcribe to its founder Nanock, who died about two hundred years ſince, a ſacred character, by ſuppoſing that he was *Brimha*, and that this was his laſt appearance upon earth: a religion which its followers, in contradiction to the former uniform practice of the believers in the Shaſter, endeavour to make univerſal, and, with a zeal which reſembles the Mahometan, conſtantly enforce by the ſword.

To our knowledge of America, a large and valuable addition may ſoon be expected; for ſeveral of the inhabitants of Canada had the ſpirit, about two years ſince, to ſend at their own expence, different perſons to traverſe that vaſt continent, from the river St Lawrence weſtward to the oppoſite ocean.

While, in this manner, the circle of our knowledge with reſpect to Aſia and America is gradually extending itſelf, and tending towards perfection, ſome progreſs has been made in the diſcovery of particular parts of Africa: For Dr Sparrman's narrative has furniſhed important information, to which will ſoon be added that of Mr Patterſon, whoſe account of his travels and obſervations in the ſouthern parts of Africa is already in the preſs; and if an account of the ſtill more extended travels of Colonel Gordon, the preſent Commander of the Dutch troops at the Cape of Good Hope, ſhould be given to the public, the ſouthern extremity of the African peninſula may perhaps be juſtly conſidered as explored. The knowledge obtained by Mr Bruce on the other ſide of that quarter of the globe, is likewiſe highly intereſting, and will ſoon, it is ſaid, be preſented to the world.

But notwithſtanding the progreſs of diſcovery on the coaſts and borders of that vaſt continent, the map of its interior is ſtill but a wide extended blank on which the geographer, on the authority of Leo Africanus, and of the Xreiff Edriſſi, the Nubian author, has traced with a heſitating hand, a few names of unexplored rivers, and of uncertain nations.

The courſe of the Niger, the places of its riſe and termination, and even its exiſtence as a ſeparate ſtream, are ſtill undetermined. Nor has our knowledge of the

the Senegal and Gambia rivers improved upon that of De la Brue and Moore; for though ſince their time half a century has elapſed, the falls of Felu on the firſt of theſe two rivers, and thoſe of Baraconda on the laſt, are ſtill the limits of diſcovery.

Neither have we profited by the information which we have long poſſeſſed, that even on the weſtern coaſts of Africa, the Mahometan faith is received in many extenſive diſtricts, as well to the ſouth as to the north of the line. That the Arabic, which the Muſſulman prieſts of all countries underſtand, furniſhes an eaſy acceſs to ſuch knowledge as the weſtern Africans are able to ſupply, is perfectly obvious; as it alſo is, that thoſe Africans muſt, from the nature of their religion, poſſeſs what the traders to that coaſt aſcribe to them, an intercourſe with Mecca. But although theſe circumſtances apparently prove the practicability of exploring the interior parts of Africa, and would much facilitate the execution of the plan, yet no ſuch efforts have hitherto been made. Certain however it is, that while we continue ignorant of ſo large a portion of the globe, that ignorance muſt be conſidered as a degree of reproach upon the preſent age.

Senſible of this ſtigma, and deſirous of reſcuing the age from a charge of ignorance, which in other reſpects belongs ſo little to its character, a few individuals, ſtrongly impreſſed with a notion of the practicability and utility of thus advancing the ſtock of human knowledge, has formed the plan of an aſſociation for promoting the diſcovery of the interior parts of Africa.

The nature of their eſtabliſhment will beſt appear from the following account of their proceedings.

At an adjourned meeting of the Saturday's Club, at the St Alban's tavern, on the 9th of June 1788,

Preſent,

Earl of Galloway,
Lord Rawdon,
General Conway,
Sir Adam Ferguſſon,
Sir Joſeph Banks,
Sir William Fordyce,
Mr Pulteney,
Mr Beaufoy,
Mr Stuart.

Abſent Members.

Biſhop of Landaff,
Sir John Sinclair,
Lord Carysfort.

RESOLVED,

That as no ſpecies of information is more ardently deſired, or more generally uſeful, than that which improves the ſcience of geography; and as the vaſt continent of Africa, notwithſtanding the efforts of the ancients, and the wiſhes of the moderns, is ſtill in a great meaſure unexplored, the members of this club do form themſelves into an Aſſociation for promoting the diſcovery of the inland parts of that quarter of the world.

That, for the ſaid purpoſe, each member do ſubſcribe five guineas a year, for three years; and that at, or after that period, any member, on giving a year's notice, may withdraw himſelf from the aſſociation.

That during the firſt twelve months from the preſent day, each of the members of the club be allowed to recommend, for the approbation of the club, ſuch of his friends as he ſhall think proper to be admitted to the new aſſociation; but that after that time all additional members be elected by ballot.

That a committee, conſiſting of a ſecretary and treaſurer, and of three aſſiſting members, be choſen by ballot.

That the ſaid committee do prepare and ſubmit to the conſideration of the members, at their next meeting, ſuch rules as they ſhall think requiſite for the effectual attainment of the object of the new inſtitution, and its good government.

That the committee be intruſted with the choice of the perſons who are to be ſent on the diſcovery of the interior parts of Africa, together with the ſociety's correſpondence, and the management of its funds.

That an account of all monies paid and received ſhall, on the laſt Saturday in the month of May in each year, be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the ſociety at large, by the treaſurer.

That the members of the committee be choſen by ballot on the firſt Saturday in the month of May in each year.

The preceding reſolutions having been agreed to by all the members preſent, they proceeded on the ſame day, 9th June 1788, in purſuance of their fourth reſolution, to chuſe a committee by ballot, and the following perſons were elected:

Lord Rawdon,
Biſhop of Landaff,
Sir Joſeph Banks,
Mr Beaufoy,
Mr Stuart.

Latter

Letter to the Publishers of the Monthly Review.

GENTLEMEN,

I Must take the liberty of correcting a small mistake in your Review for April last, where you mention a French treatise on a method of watering meadows.

You there say you believe that Mr Bakewell is almost the only person in this country who has carried on this mode of improvement to any considerable degree, *by art*.

When I first read this, I found my jealousy much excited, but especially so yesterday, when I heard, from a person of veracity, that Mr Bakewell actually came into Gloucestershire, to the village of South-Corney, on purpose to learn this art.

In our parish we have near three hundred acres of land *watered by art* (or what we call *winter-drowned*), which have been so watered above twenty years. This land, I am told, before the water was turned over it, was none of it worth more than ten shillings per acre, and now the worst of it will let for two guineas.

I know you will not be sorry to hear that this most excellent art is much practised in several parts of this county. Eight or ten of our labourers are out all winter, upon different streams in the county for the purpose of instructing others in this mode of using the water. A few years ago a Captain Ogilvie took one of these men with him into Scotland. Mr Coke, of Norfolk, took another into Derbyshire; and two others were last winter but one at Warwick for the same purpose.

I will just take the liberty of mentioning more particularly to you, the degree of perfection it is brought to in this place. In November, the water is made to run rapidly over the meadows, for about a fortnight at a time, till the end of February, when the grass is always sufficient to take any kind of cattle. This spring feed is frequently let to farmers, out of the parish, for twenty-five shillings per acre, till the 1st of May; then the water is turned over again for a few days; and in six weeks time a crop is cut, of at least two tons per acre: then the water is again turned over, and an excellent crop of latter-math succeeds.

Mr Bakewell, before he came hither for instructions, used the water in a very different manner to the above. He confessed that he used to let the water stagnate upon the land the greatest part of the winter. But a stagnation is what the farmers here avoid as much as possible, for the more rapid the water, the greater the crop.

I should be happy to be called upon to give a more full and minute account of this most advantageous mode of cultivation. Though I am curate of the parish, I should not think my time much misemployed, if I could by any means forward this invaluable improvement.

I am, &c. THOMAS WRIGHT.

We are much obliged to Mr Wright for his correction, and the useful information his letter contains, which we have published entire for the benefit of our readers. There are no doubt many useful practices in agriculture confined, like this, to a particular corner of the country, where they are practised with much profit, the knowlege of which ought to be more generally diffused; and which we are happy to think will probably be the case in time, should the laudable spirit for inquiry continue, which now prevails. We think Mr Wright would confer an obligation on the public, if he would draw up a distinct account of the practice and effect of watering more particular than the above, and communicate it to the Bath Society — or some other society who publish agricultural transactions — or to the "Annals of Agriculture." M.

Extract from the Account of Matthew Stewart, D. D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

[From Playfair's account of Dr Stewart, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. 1.]

DR Stewart's writings have made it unnecessary to remark, that from his youth he had been accustomed to the most intense and continued application; in consequence of this application, added to the natural vigour of his mind, he retained the memory of his discoveries in a manner that will hardly be believed; he rarely wrote down any of his investigations, till it became necessary to do so for the purpose of publication. When he discovered any proposition, he would put down the enunciation with great accuracy, and on the same piece of paper, would construct, very neatly, the figure to which it referred: to these he trusted for recalling to his mind, at any future period, the demonstration, or the analysis, however complicated it might be. Experience had taught him that he might place this confidence in himself without any danger of disappointment, and

for this ſingular power he was probably more indebted to the activity of his invention, than the mere tenaciouſneſs of his memory. Though he was extremely ſtudious, he read few books, and verified the obſervation of M. D'Alembert, that, of all the men of letters, mathematicians read leaſt of the writings of one another: his own inveſtigations occupied him ſufficiently, and indeed the world would have reaſon to regret the miſapplication of his talents, had he employed, in the mere acquiſition of knowledge, that time which he could dedicate to works of invention.

An Accurate STATEMENT *of the* CLAIMS *examined by the Commiſſioners for inquiring into the Loſſes and Services of the* AMERICAN LOYALISTS; *with the Amount and the Sums reported by them to be due to each Claſs, up to the 5th April* 1788, *purſuant to an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 28th May* 1788.

Claſſes.	Number of Claims.	Sums allowed for Loſſes of Property.	Sums allowed for Loſſes of Income.
		£. s.	£.
No. 1 Loyaliſts who have rendered ſervices to Britain	204	596,092 -	25,085
2 Ditto who bore arms in the ſervice of Britain	48	254,988 -	6,503
3 Ditto zealous and uniform - -	620	590,424 —	38,871
4 Ditto Britiſh ſubjects, reſident in Britain -	20	89,371 —	1,070
5 Ditto who took oaths to the American States, but afterwards joined the Britiſh	27	35,046 -	280
6 Ditto who bore arms for the American States, but afterwards joined the Britiſh	23	22,853 -	2,725
7 Ditto ſuſtaining loſſes under the Prohibitory Act - - (19)	3	13,971 -	
N. B. Of the above number 16 are included in other claſſes (16)			
8 Loyal Britiſh Proprietors - -	2	258,254 -	
9 Now ſubjects or ſettled inhabitants of the United States, ſome of whom are perſons of great merit, and have met with peculiar hardſhips - - -	25	26,549 —	970
Claims diſallowed and withdrawn.			
1ſt, Diſallowed for want of proof of loyalty 7			
2d, ——-—— for want of ſatisfactory proof of loſs 250			
3d, ——-—— being fraudulent 12			
4th, ——-—— being for debts only 10			
5th, Withdrawn - - 34			
	313		
Total	1,724	1,887,548 -	75,504
17 Loyal Britiſh ſubjects who appear to have relief for them by the Treaty of Peace, but ſtate the utter impoſſibility of procuring it - - -	4	45,363	
The probable amount of ſuch further claims as remain to be examined, and of ſuch as are not finally liquidated, (including an eſtimate of the reports expected from the Commiſſioners in Canada), may be eſtimated at - -	—	300,000	
The ſum which has already been paid towards compenſation of the loſſes liquidated up to the 1ſt of May 1787 is -	—	454,260 19	

Office of American Claims,
May 30. 1788. (Signed) JOHN FORSTER *Sec.*

Abridgement

Abridgement of M. Metherie's retrospective view of the State of Natural Science for the year 1787.

M. METHERIE sets out with observing, that though the discoveries made during 1787 be not so considerable as those of preceding years, yet it is pleasing to see the same spirit of research prevail. The progress of reason, in moral and political branches, which is now unparalleled by any former period, is owing to the advancement of the science of nature. The numerous lights afforded in natural subjects, have shaken to their foundation the tremendous colossuses of despotism, which oppressed part of mankind. On these accounts the investigation of the facts of nature is interesting to every friend of humanity.

After an *exordium* of which the above is an extract, M. de la Metherie enumerates some of the most considerable discoveries and changes in the different branches of natural science last year.

Astronomy. Hevelius, Cassini, and Don Ulloa, thought they perceived volcanic appearances in the Moon; but it was reserved to the celebrated Herschel, on the 21st of April last, to confirm the existence of volcanoes in this planet. Hence it is concluded, that the moon is analogous to our earth, and that it has an atmosphere, because fire cannot be supported without air. [vol. 49. p. 317.]

We do not mean to controvert the opinion, that the moon has an atmosphere; but we must observe, that the conclusion is liable to error, that such an atmosphere exists because there are volcanoes; for although it is true, that inflammation cannot subsist without a continual application of fresh air to the body to be consumed, yet that air may be supplied by the decomposition of the inflammable substances themselves, or of substances mixed with the inflammable body. Sulphur mixed with nitre burns in close vessels, and this is the process for making the vitriolic acid by the manufacturers: on which occasion the air is furnished by the nitre, a substance mixed with the inflammable body, (the sulphur), and not by the atmosphere. It is only in this way that subterraneous fire can be explained. Therefore the volcanic fire in the moon may be supported, not by an atmosphere of air, but by air afforded by the combustible acids, which are contained in, and issued out of the moon.

This observation is only offered as a doubt concerning the conclusion of the moon's having an atmosphere, drawn from the existence of volcanoes.

M. de Metherie gives an account of Mr Herschel's other astronomical discoveries of the last year, and of his large telescopes.

In the next place, the author announces that the Abbé Rochon has finished his telescope, and that the mirror, which is of platina, has a great effect.

Mr Mechain's discovery of a planet in April last is also noticed.

M. de Cassini jun. M. Mechain, and M. le Gendre, having been appointed to reunite the triangles made in France and England, in consequence of M. de Cassini's (sen.) proposal to our Royal Society to continue to ascertain in England the meridian traced in France.

The Abbé Beauchamp is engaged in making observations in an observatory at Bagdat. An observatory has also been erected at the Ecole Militaire in Paris, and another at Gotha.

M. Bernard, in the marine observatory at Marseilles, observed the satellites of Saturn, not seen for 70 years before.

In England, new and very exact lunar tables have been given.

Such are the principal discoveries of last year. The instruments for this branch of science have also been improved; Mr Grateloup, by gluing together, with a particular mastick, glasses of different qualities, has given a degree of power not experienced before, and M Desfandes has run a piece of glass 73 inches in diameter, and 20 lines thick, and another plate 32 inches in diameter and four inches thick; both plates of great beauty.

Zoology. In this branch M. de la Metherie notices the anatomical improvements of M. Vicq d'Azyr; M. Pinel's and Mr Cruickshank's in Physiology:—Mr Schreiber's and Mr Pennant's in the History of Quadrupeds.

On the subject of regeneration of parts of animals, M. Louis, Mr Arremann, M. Murray, and M. Kuhn have written: they are of opinion that there is only a regeneration of a substance *analogous* to the destroyed substance, but never a reproduction of a real nerve or muscle. On the other hand, Camper, Fontana, Michaelis, White, Blumenbach, are of opinion that there is a regeneration of parts the same as those removed.

In *Ornithology*, Mr Latham, M. Mo-

erhem, Mr Pennant, M. Martinet, and Sparrman, are mentioned as improvers of this branch of natural hiſtory.

M. Hermann has cultivated the hiſtory of *amphibious animals*, and M. Bloch continues that of *fiſhes*.

Natural Hiſtory has been ſo much enriched ſince the death of Linnæus, that his ſyſtem of nature has become quite imperfect. "Dr Smith, ſays M. de la Metherie, could not employ himſelf more uſefully than by giving the public a new edition of that work.

It would be neceſſary to begin with the animal kingdom, and if one perſon could not execute the whole, as it would be a difficult taſk, the ſubject might be divided; for example, the ſix grand diviſions of the animal kingdom might be aſſigned to as many different perſons. Others might take charge of the vegetable kingdom, which alſo might be divided among ſeveral learned perſons. Mineralogy comes laſt, becauſe the genera there are leſs numerous, and beſides, we have ſeveral compleat works on that ſubject."

In *Entomology* advances have been made by Gigot d'Orcy, Garangeot, Abbé Poiret, de la Martiniere, Bruiere, Thunberg, Fabricius, Vahl, and Cavolini.

Botany has been enriched by the collections of a great many learned travellers. M. de la Peyrouſe, of the Academy of Thouloufe, has propoſed to publiſh a Flora Pirenaïca, or a magnificent deſcription of the plants found on the Pyrenean mountains. M. de la Metherie next mentions the experiments of Spallanzani, which ſeem to contradict the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus, but in which he apprehends there is ſome miſtake.

Mineralogy has ſhared in the general advancement of natural ſcience. The adamantine ſpar has been diſcovered; M. Pictet has found out a new cryſtalized ſtone; M. le Lievre has developed the nature of the chryſolite of volcanoes, which appears to be a ſpecies of ſerpentine ſtone, that has been acted upon by volcanic fires; Delarbe and Quinquet have deſcribed a new ſpecies of bitumen; de la Metherie's deſcription of Derbyſhire elaſtic bitumen, analogous to the caoutchouc, or elaſtic gum, is quite new.

Phyſique or *Natural Hiſtory*. M. de la Place is the only perſon who has, laſt year, done any thing conſiderable in this part of natural ſcience, excepting Van Marum's electrical experiments, and thoſe of M. Charles.

In *Meteorology*, Mr Agnos's obſervation of a new and curious variation of the barometer is noticed; alſo M. de Luc's new hygrometer; M. de Sauſſure's intereſting obſervations on the ſummit of Mont Blanc [p. 25], and M. Sennebier's memoir.

Agriculture ſeems to languiſh in the greateſt part of Europe, and neither the publications on this ſubject, nor the rewards offered by ſocieties, appear to have brought it into a flouriſhing ſtate. In England, the author obſerves, that among the cauſes of advancement in agriculture, have been, firſt, the great numbers of owners who cultivate their own lands; ſecond, the long leaſes granted, of forty, fifty, or ſixty years, ſo that the farmer conſiders the land as his own property, and is induced to ſpend money in cultivating it; thirdly, the eſtimation and credit of people who cultivate land in that country. But in no country has agriculture been ſo much improved as in China, becauſe the Emperor himſelf tills the ground, which is to be his ſupport. It was alſo in great perfection in ancient Egypt, and the higheſt marks of honourable diſtinction were beſtowed upon it.

Chemiſtry. The zeal for this ſcience had been uniformly maintained, although the great queſtions which have been ſome years agitated are not yet decided; the number of facts, however, have been greatly augmented. M. de la Metherie beſtows more than twelve pages on this branch of knowledge, which finiſhes his retroſpective ſurvey of the laſt year's ſtate of ſcience.

The adverſaries of Stahl, now commonly called Antiphlogiſtians, are of opinion that,

1. Water is compoſed of inflammable air and pure air, and that it is decompoſed whenever ſubſtances are applied to it, which have a greater affinity to the pure air than the pure air has to the inflammable air; in ſhort, that all inflammable air is produced by the decompoſition of water.

2. They conſider ſulphur, phoſphorus, the metals, the muriatic principle, charcoal, and the baſis of all the acids, as *ſimple* ſubſtances, and not decompoſed bodies; which, by combining with pure air, form the vitriolic and phoſphoric acids, the calces of metals, the muriatic acid, the aerial acid, and all the animal vegetable acids.

3. Some

3. Some of these simple bodies, such as the sulphur, the phosphorus, the metals, &c. in burning produce a flame, which proceeds from the matter of heat disengaged from the pure air. In short, the inflammable air obtained from these substances does not proceed from the substances themselves, but from the water decomposed; the pure air of which decomposed water combines on this occasion with the simple bodies, while the inflammable air, the other component of water, escapes.

4. The antiphlogistians maintain, that pure air, inflammable air, impure or phlogisticated air, the alkalies and earths, are simple and not decomposed bodies.

5. They consider the oils to be composed of charcoal and inflammable air, which air proceeds from the water decomposed by vegetation. When oils are burnt in pure air, one of their components, viz. the inflammable air, is combined with pure air, and forms water, while the charcoal, the other component of oil, combines with the pure air also, and forms the aerial acid. Sugar and mucous substances are composed of nearly the same component parts as oils.

In this compendious, and, at the same time to our apprehension, clear manner, M. de la Metherie explains the present antiphlogistic system, which is embraced, either wholly or in part, by the most celebrated chymists in Europe, though there still remain adherents to the doctrine of Stahl: Kirwan, who is himself a host, and many others of respectable rank in this science. De la Metherie, who is warmly engaged in defence of the system of Stahl, takes this opportunity to repel the attacks of those who have attempted to destroy it. His refutation of each of the above five principles, or general heads of facts, fills nine quarto pages, in which he relates a number of his own experiments, made to ascertain the questions and facts on this subject.

After this conflict with the Antiphlogistians, the able champion of phlogiston proceeds in his narrative of the other improvements in chemistry.

The following very interesting facts must be new to many of our readers:

M. Berthollet combined the dephlogisticated marine acid with the fixed alkalies, by exposing linen cloth, wetted by alkaline lixivium, to the vapour of this acid burning distillation. The muriated alkali detonated on red-hot charcoal almost like nitre.

M. Lavoisier fermented a mixture of one part sugar, and five parts water, with a little yeast. He calculated the quantity of aerial acid extricated, also the alcohol distilled from the fermented liquor; and he found one tenth of the water employed lost in the experiment. The *rationale* in this experiment by M. Lavoisier is, that the water deficient was decomposed; its pure air uniting to part of the charcoal of the sugar, aerial acid was formed; while the other component of the water, viz. the inflammable air, combining with the other part of the charcoal of the sugar, and with the inflammable air of the sugar, formed the alcohol.

If this explanation be admitted to be satisfactory, the vinous fermentation is no longer inexplicable.

The author next takes notice of the discoveries of M. Westrumb and Hermstadt, that the tartareous, the saccharine, the sorrel, and the acetous acids, are not different species, but only variations or modifications of the same species, viz. the acetous. M. Hermstadt is likewise of opinion, that the apple-acid (*acide malique vinien*) is the acid of sorrel in an intermediate state, in its passage or change to the acetous acid.

Mr Goethling's acid obtained from the birch tree, M. de la Metherie considers to be only a mixture of several vegetable acids already known, and consequently it is not to be considered as a new species.

Our author is of opinion, that the colouring principle, called by Bergman the acid of Prussian blue, is only the inflammable air, combined with a small quantity of the aerial acid, and therefore it is not a peculiar acid. And Prussian blue he considers to be only what may be called the *blue calx of iron*.

The acid of galls, M. de la Metherie thinks, apparently on good grounds, is only a variety of the *colouring principle*.

M. Brugnatelli's acid of cork appears to be a variety of the acid of saccharine and mucous bodies.

The distilled, or empyreumatic or vegetable acids, our author thinks, should not be reckoned peculiar species, they being only the other vegetable acids, partly decomposed and partly combined with oils. M. de la Metherie, however, acknowledges, that these modifications

or varieties of the acids, are real differences; the acid of gooſeberries, of apples, of verjuice, of pomegranates, &c. are different from each other, juſt as the phlogiſticated vitriolic acid is different from the common acid of vitriol.

On the ſubject of acids we ſhall obſerve, that it is in vain to contend what are to be conſidered as ſpecies, and what as varieties or modifications; becauſe this diſtinction can only be determined by the knowledge of a greater number of the properties of each than has hitherto been obtained. And although acids from different ſubſtances may agree in the few properties yet known, it will not be fafe to conclude that they are of the ſame ſpecies, for they may eſſentially differ in properties not hitherto diſcovered. The acid of ants agrees with the acetous acid in almoſt all its known properties; but the compound, formed by its union with *magneſia alba*, is ſo different from that produced by the acetous acid with this earth, that we conſider the two acids to be of different ſpecies. It will alſo be equally raſh to determine acids from different ſubſtances to be of *different ſpecies* on account of a difference in a very few properties barely known, before the inveſtigation of them has been carried on to a ſufficient extent.

Laſtly, ſays M. de la Metherie, certain celebrated chymiſts have propoſed a reform in the *nomenclature chimique*. This nomenclature, he obſerves, is hitherto adopted by very few chymiſts, either in France or other countries. As a proof how exceptionable this new ſyſtem of denominations is, our author obſerves, that M. Berthollet has juſt read in the Academy a memoir, in which he maintains, that the colouring principle of Pruſſian blue is compoſed of charcoal, inflammable air, and phlogiſticated air; therefore, ſays he, it can be no longer an acid. Yet the celebrated author of the nomenclature conſiders the colouring principle as an acid compoſed of a ſimple ſubſtance, or ſubſtance not decompoſed, and pure air, and they call its combinations *Pruſſiates*. Now, ſays he, "M. Berthollet here abandons his opinion." Firſt, The colouring principle, according to him, is not acid. Secondly, Its baſe is not a ſimple ſubſtance. Thirdly, Its combinations can be no longer *Pruſſiates, becauſe all terminations in ates, denote the combination with an acid.*

"This inſtance," adds our author, "confirms what I have ſaid, that all nomenclature founded on ſyſtem is pernicious, becauſe at every ſtep we advance to ſcience, you muſt change the nomenclature, whereas the names being made to expreſs determinate ideas ought not to be varied."

In this very uſeful and comprehenſive ſtatement, in the order of a critical and hiſtorical narrative of the laſt year's diſcoveries in chemiſtry, M. de la Metherie has not mentioned the diſcoveries and improvements of any perſon in this iſland, although it is well known that ſeveral here have contributed their ſhare of ſucceſsful labour in this field of ſcience. And as we cannot reaſonably ſuppoſe the French chemiſt to be ignorant of our improvements, it becomes difficult, among liberal-minded men, to find a reaſon for ſuch an omiſſion.

It is the more extraordinary that M. de la Metherie ſhould not take notice of the Engliſh obſervations, becauſe he would have found in the admirable work of Mr Kirwan on phlogiſton, the moſt able defence of this doctrine that has been yet publiſhed, beſides abundance of the moſt ingenious arguments and many new experiments. We ſhould have thought the experiments of Mr Walker of Oxford, ſhewing how to apply frigorific mixtures, ſo as to congeal quickſilver at any ſeaſon of the year in this country, worthy of this hiſtorian's notice, among the new facts diſcovered in the year 1787. Sir Benjamin Thomſon's experiments on the production of dephlogiſticated air from water, by means of various bodies immerſed in it, and light, ought to have been mentioned in his narrative, as well as Dr Blagden's applications of the properties diſcovered of the *colouring principle* of Pruſſian blue, to reſtore the legibility of ancient manuſcripts; the formation of a neutral ſalt in rhomboidal cryſtals, by uniting the phoſphoric acid to the foſſil alkali, which did not ſucceed in Mr Lavoiſier's trial, but has been produced the laſt year, and applied to a very uſeful purpoſe in phyſic; being found to operate with all the mildneſs of the Glauber ſalt or vitriolated foſſil alkali, and being at the ſame time neither bitter nor ſcarcely ſalt to the taſte. We only enumerate theſe facts to ſhew, that our countrymen have neither been indolent, nor unſucceſsful in their inquiries. *Edin. Mag.*

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 227.]

In the Houſe of Lords, March 11 the order of the day being read, counſel were called to the bar on the petition of the Earl of Dumfries, complaining of the return of Lord Cathcart, and challenging the vote of a perſon calling himſelf Lord Rutherford. Lord Rutherford not appearing, evidence was called to prove his being ſerved with a copy of the order of the Houſe perſonally.

A Mr Durie, a deſcendant of David Durie, who formerly claimed the title of Lord Rutherford, proved, that the perſon who voted as Lord Rutherford at the late election of a Peer in the room of the Earl of Dalhouſie, was generally known by the name of John Anderſon; that till the laſt election he never aſſumed the honours and dignity of the Peerage; that John Anderſon and a relation of the witneſs's were the executors of David Durie, whoſe whole effects did not exceed in value 300l.; and that if Anderſon had any claim to the title, it was in right of David Durie.—Mr Grant and Mr Anſtruther having been heard on the part of the Earl of Dumfries, the Houſe adjourned; and on the 13th the Solicitor-General and Mr Douglas were heard for Lord Cathcart, and Mr Scott and Mr Campbell for Meſſ. Home and Sinclair, the clerks of ſeſſion. The further conſideration of this ſubject was adjourned till the 18th, and afterwards till the 21ſt of April. On that day the Duke of Athol moved to call in counſel to be heard on the merits of the election of Lord Cathcart.

Lord Loughborough recapitulated the proceedings that had been already had, and obſerved, that as the caſe was already cloſed on the return, counſel could not now be called on the merits without regular notice, and an order of the Houſe for that purpoſe. He ſummed up the arguments of the counſel, and ſaid, that as nothing had been advanced in ſupport of Anderſon's claim to the title of Lord Rutherford, their Lordſhips could have no doubt that he had no right to vote, and that the Lord Regiſter's clerks ought not to have received the liſts ſigned by him. Their Lordſhips had heard that he claimed as being deſcended from the aunt of David Durie, to whom the Houſe in 1762 had given further time to make good his claim to the title of Rutherford, and had made an order, that, until he did ſo, no perſon ſhould be allowed to vote at the election of Scots Peers by the title of Rutherford. This order was binding on the Lord Regiſter and his Deputies, and in admitting the vote of Anderſon, they had been guilty of a breach of the priviledges of the Houſe.

He had ſome motions which he intended to make,

Firſt, That the vote of Rutherford ought to be ſtruck off the poll, and the return amended.

Second, That the Lord Regiſter's Deputies ought to have conformed to their Lordſhips order of 1762, and not have received it.

Lord Loughborough ſaid, he meant alſo to have moved, that the Clerks of ſeſſion ſhould be called to the bar and reprimanded, for receiving the vote of Anderſon, but as other buſineſs had obliged this to be ſo long poſtponed, and in the interval the clerks had been tacitly permitted to return to Scotland, he could not think of making them take a ſecond journey, merely to be told what reading the reſolutions of the Houſe would ſufficiently inculcate.

On the legality of the vote it was unneceſſary to ſay any thing, as nothing had been advanced in ſupport of it. In behalf of the Regiſter's clerks, it had been argued by their counſel, that they were merely *miniſterial*, and not *judicial* officers; that they were not obliged to know of the order of 1762, nor bound by it if they did; and that they muſt receive and record the vote of any perſon claiming a right to vote under any title on the roll, or of twenty perſons claiming under the ſame title. But this was a doctrine too abſurd to be entertained. They were bound by the order of 1762, and were as much the ſervants of their Lordſhips in caſes of election, as ſheriffs were of the Houſe of Commons; and they had on almoſt all former occaſions acted judicially, of which he produced many inſtances. Were they not to be conſidered in this point of view, any perſon whatever, even a porter from the ſtreet, might be admitted to vote for the repreſentatives of the Scots Peerage, and there might be not one or two, but ſixteen falſe returns made at one time, which could only be corrected by petition to their Lordſhips. Were they to be ſuffered to act wrong with impunity under the plea that they acted miniſterially, they might return whom they pleaſed, and reject whom

whom they pleaſed.—He concluded with moving his firſt reſolution.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, the Duke of Athol's motion muſt firſt be diſpoſed of, although he did not ſee how counſel could be called in after the caſe was cloſed.

Lord Cathcart ſaid, he had proceeded by the diſcretion of the Houſe, and it would be contrary to juſtice to decide on hearing only one ſide of the queſtion. Whatever might be the fate of Lord Colville's vote, it ought to be tried before their Lordſhips came to a deciſion.

This produced a long and deſultory converſation on the proper mode of proceeding, and it was at length, on the ſuggeſtion of Lord Stanhope, agreed that the practice of the Houſe of Commons in ſimilar caſes ſhould be followed, viz. to decide firſt on the return, and afterwards on the merits. The Duke of Athol withdrew his motion, and Lord Loughborough's was put with ſome alteration.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolſack, and ſaid, that in his opinion the vote of Rutherford did not relate to the return, but to the merits. It did not appear whether Anderſon claimed under Durie, or under a claim diſtinct from his; and he doubted whether their Lordſhips could make ſuch an order as that of 1762. He did not mean to ſay that any thing was phyſically impoſſible to an aſſembly over which there was no controul, and againſt whoſe deciſions there was no appeal. All he meant was, that an order to bar the rights of any individual, could be made only by an aſſumption of power, not by any conſtitutional exerciſe of authority. He controverted Lord Loughborough's doctrine with regard to the duty of the Regiſter clerks, and repeated what he had advanced on a former occaſion, that it would be for the honour and advantage of the Scots Peerage to have all doubtful claims ſettled by the Court of Seſſion, ſubject to the review of the Houſe of Lords. If there was any one principle to be more highly prized, or more carefully guarded in a free government than any other, it was that a court poſſeſſing original, ſhould not exerciſe final juriſdiction; and that a court exerciſing final, ſhould not poſſeſs original. The original juriſdiction exerciſed by their Lordſhips had ſprung from their care of their privileges, and they ought to be cautious how they extended it.

Lord Stormont ſaid, the Peers of Scotland poſſeſſed all the privileges which their Lordſhips enjoyed, except the moſt valuable one, that of an hereditary ſeat in parliament; and he truſted the Houſe would not ſend them to eſtabliſh their titles before an inferior tribunal. Their Lordſhips were ſeated on the ſerene ſummit which

Nec venti concutiunt, neque nubila nimbis
Aſpergunt——

and he conjured them not to expoſe thoſe who were placed beneath them in the vale, to hardſhips which they themſelves were not expoſed to ſuffer, nor to reduce them to the neceſſity of courting the favour, or contending with the caprices of Regiſter Clerks.

Earl Radnor and Earl Morton oppoſed the reſolution. Lord Kinnaird ſupported it. The Houſe divided, Content 25, Not-Content 18. Lord Loughborough's other motion was carried without a diviſion.

Lord Cathcart by this deciſion loſes his ſeat, and the merits of the election are open to both parties.

Lord Hopetoun, April 25. preſented a petition from Lord Colville of Ochiltree, praying that Lord Cathcart, who had objected to his vote in general terms, might ſpecify the particular objection, and that ſufficient time might be allowed him to anſwer.

The Lord Chancellor ſuggeſted the propriety of rather proceeding to the order of the day than receiving the petition, which he hoped their Lordſhips would at that time reject. Counſel were then called to the bar in ſupport of, and againſt the vote of Lord Colville.

Mr Anſtruther proceeding in favour of Lord Colville,

Lord Kinnaird roſe and moved, that the counſel withdraw; and being withdrawn, a long converſation took place, in which the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Athol, Lords Loughborough, Hawkeſbury, and Sydney, ſpoke in favour of the counſel proceeding; and Lords Hopetoun, Kinnaird, Stanhope, and Radnor, were againſt their proceeding.

Lord Radnor then moved, that Lord Cathcart do ſpecify his particular objection to the vote of Lord Colville; which motion was negatived without a diviſion.

The counſel were then again called in, and proceeded for ſome time, when the further hearing of counſel was poſtponed.

On April 28. Mr Anſtruther was heard further in ſupport of Lord Colville. As he

he was proceeding in defence of the vote, the Lord Chancellor put a direct queſtion to him reſpecting the branch of conſanguinity under which the voter claimed his right of voting. No direct or ſatisfactory anſwer being given, and the Houſe being ſatisfied, the queſtion was put, "That the perſon aſſuming the title of Lord Colville had no right to vote;" which was agreed to. In conſequence of this reſolution Lord Cathcart will reſume his ſeat; and the clerk of the crown is ordered to ſtrike out the names of Rutherford and Colville from the roll.

In the Houſe of Commons, April 29. Mr Baſtard made another attempt in favour of the ſuperſeded naval officers. No reaſons had been aſſigned for the ſuperſedure of ſo many brave and meritorious officers, who were equally fit for ſervice with the captains that had been promoted to the flag. The arts and caprice of the admiralty board had been exhibited in a glaring manner. One and the ſame year had been alledged to be a year of war, for the ſake of promoting ſome captains, and a year of peace, for the purpoſe of paſſing by others. Some had been ſet aſide as having civil offices, while others, who were in poſſeſſion of civil employments, were raiſed to the flag. One captain had been paſſed by, merely becauſe he had been engaged in the impreſs-ſervice. Theſe, and other inſtances of the arbitrary conduct of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, were ſufficient grounds for the motion he would now make, which was, "That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the board of Admiralty, in the late naval promotions, have paſſed by many officers of great merit and approved ſervices, who were not excluded from the flag by the orders of Council."

Sir William Molſeworth roſe to ſecond the motion. He agreed with his Hon. friend in his opinion of the capricious and unjuſt conduct of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, in paſſing by officers of acknowledged merit and reſpectability. He particularly inſtanced the caſe of Capt. Balfour, who had performed one of the moſt brilliant ſervices that could be named—he alluded to the cutting ſome French ſhips out of the harbour of Louiſburgh. Was it not natural to ſuppoſe, that ſuch a man was as capable of ſhining in the higher ranks of the ſervice as any of thoſe who had been promoted on the late occaſion? If the Admiralty ſhould be ſuffered to perſiſt in ſuch an arbitrary ſelection of officers for a flag, the naval ſervice would be eſſentially injured; for it would appear, that merit was not conſidered as the road to perferment, but that intereſt had the principal weight in the ſcale.

Sir John Miller paid ſome compliments to the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, who, he ſaid, was, in his opinion, one of the braveſt and moſt honeſt men in the ſervice. But he could not help thinking, that his Lordſhip had ſhewn a great want of judgement in the late promotions. He did not know any one ſeaman, except a few members of the Houſe, who did not condemn the Admiralty for the ſelection they had made. With regard to the interference of the legiſlative with the executive power, he thought the former ought to interpoſe not only where they could make out ſome ground of cenſure, but where they had reaſon to apprehend future miſchief. He concluded with expreſſing his aſſent to the motion.

Mr Grenville entered at length into a refutation of the neceſſity of the motion, which, if carried, he inſiſted, would be productive of the greateſt miſchiefs to the navy, and would enforce the moſt improper of all rules, the rule of granting the flag by ſeniority, which would conſequently deſtroy all exertion. The motion was, he ſaid, in the firſt place, unneceſſary; ſecondly, it wanted clearneſs; thirdly, it was not for the benefit of the ſervice; and fourthly, it implied a cenſure unfounded. He therefore conceived it neceſſary to move the previous queſtion.

Captain Bertie was of opinion, that every captain ſerving without blemiſh was intitled to his flag.

Gen. Norton was for the original motion, upon the grounds that all officers diſtinguiſhing themſelves in the trying hour of danger, ought not to be paſſed over in promotion, and degraded.

Lord Apſley was againſt the original motion, and for the previous queſtion, conſidering the firſt motion to imply an unproved cenſure on the Admiralty.

Adm. A. Hood ſpoke in favour of Lord Howe, who he was confident would not fully, by any improper conduct in his preſent office, the well-earned laurels he had gained in important ſervices for this country. He ſhould vote againſt the original motion, conceiving it improper for that Houſe to interfere with the Admiralty, an interference which

would be prejudicial to the ſervice, and an improper intrenching upon the executive government.

Sir Peter Parker conſidered the late promotion, and ſetting aſide ſuch meritorious officers as Balfour and Thompſon, a cruel and unjuſt degradation of thoſe officers. He conſidered the Houſe fully warranted to interfere; and was ſtrenuouſly for the original motion.

Mr Courtenay in a humorous ſpeech ſupported the original motion. He aſſigned ſeveral ludicrous reaſons as pretences for juſtifying the First Lord of the Admiralty. In not regarding the thanks of this Houſe to officers who had deſerved well of their country, the Noble Lord meant, he ſaid, to convey a cenſure on the interference of the Houſe in that reſpect, by inſinuating that they were not proper judges of merit, and that it was out of their line to point out merit in the naval or military ſervice. In paſſing by a captain becauſe he had been employed in the impreſs-ſervice, which was univerſally allowed to be illegal and unconſtitutional, he ſufficiently ſhewed his regard for the conſtitution, and his unwillingneſs to encourage any thing that was derogatory to its genuine maxims. In ſuperſeding many captains who had performed the moſt meritorious ſervices to their country, he adopted the opinion of the philoſophers of antiquity, that virtue is its own reward. He thought thoſe officers would be content with the conſciouſneſs of having done their duty.

Mr Drake declared, that he was amazed that any oppoſition could be made to the motion; it was a motion he would ſupport there, and would ſupport thro' the globe. Were they patriots! Were they ſenators! Were they men! If they boaſted truly of thoſe titles, if they were not enſlaved by the ſtupor of power, if they had not totally given up their opinions, and the free exerciſe of their ſenſes, they muſt that night vote with the navy; ſuch would be his vote, and ſuch he hoped would be the vote of the Houſe.

Sir J. Johnſton, Mr Loveden, Mr Henniker, Capt. Macbride, Sir Ed. Aſſleck, &c. ſpoke in ſupport of the motion. —On the diviſion, the numbers were, for the previous queſtion, 220, againſt it 169, majority 51. Mr Baſtard's motion was therefore rejected.

The Houſe, May 5. having reſolved into a committee of ways and means, Mr Gilbert in the chair, Mr Pitt congratulated the committee on the flouriſhing ſtate of the finances and reſources of the country, which had enabled government to defray the ordinary and extraordinary demands of the ſtate without a loan, without new taxes, and without diverting from its original purpoſe any part of the million appropriated to the gradual diſcharge of the national debt. Since the time when the report was made by the committee of accounts of the probable expences of the country in future, very conſiderable additions had been made to them, ſome of which muſt in their nature be permanent, others would paſs away and recur no more. The committee however would view the former without regret, as thoſe permanent additional expences would place our diſtant poſſeſſions in a ſtate of defence far more reſpectable than they had ever been in before. The naval and military eſtabliſhments coſt the country above 400,000l. a-year more than the committee of accounts had imagined; and yet this additional expence, together with 311,000l. expended in preparations for war during the laſt ſummer, and 180,000l. voted for payment of the Prince of Wales's debts, had been defrayed without any loan or new tax, out of the ſuperabundant produce of the revenue. What then might not be expected from that revenue when we ſhould be able to find the true level of our peace-eſtabliſhment, when our expenditure ſhould be brought within the line chalked out for it by the committee of accounts, and when the revenue ſhould be unencumbered with thoſe temporary demands which had preſſed upon the preſent year, but would recur no more—ſuch as the expence of the late preparations for war, and the diſcharge of the Prince's debts.—Mr Pitt ſtated the whole expenditure of the year ending April 5. 1788, including the extraordinaries and the million applied to the liquidation of the national debt, at 15,765,000l. and the annual revenue he ſtated to be 15,792,000l. ſo that there was a clear ſurplus this year of 27,000l. He congratulated the Houſe and the country on that improvement in its reſources, which rendered unneceſſary any loan or farther burthen on the people. It was a farther pleaſure, he ſaid, to conſider that this was effected, not by carrying taxes to their height, but by the growth of our commerce, recovering from the effects and ſuſpenſion of the late

late war; it had not been done by ſtarving our marine, on which, on the contrary, ſeven millions of extraordinaries have been expended ſince the war; and at the ſame time that this was effected, two millions and a half of our debt had been diſcharged

He then went into a variety of arguments to prove, there was no reaſon during the continuance of peace to dread a diminution of this income; but that, on the contrary, there were many reaſons to expect its increaſe. Two of the extraordinaries of the preſent year, namely, the debts of the Prince of Wales, and the expences of the late armament, were not to be reckoned as making any part of our future expenditure. The increaſed receipts of ſeveral of the taxes had taken place but during a part of the laſt year; among which there were the poſthorſe tax, which, by being farmed, produced an increaſe of 30,000 l. the additional duty on ſtills in Scotland, and the additional duty on ſpirit-licences, from which an additional ſum of 40,000 l. per annum may alſo be expected. Another ſource of revenue might be found in the regulation of the duties on tobacco, which it was in contemplation to alter in ſuch a manner as to render them infinitely more productive.

The progreſſive riſe of a country in peace, and particularly of ſuch a country as England, was a material object, and this was not left for mere ſpeculation. But by the fortunate experience of four years we were able to form ſome eſtimate. We had been at peace five years. The receipt of the permanent taxes in the year 1787 had been 15,792,000l. including the land and malt, or 13,000,000l. excluſive. The receipt of the taxes in the year 1783, excluſive of the land and malt, had been 10,184,000l. Thus there was an increaſed revenue of three millions, of which not more than one million and a half accrued from new taxes. The reſt proceeded from the actual, clear, and aſcertained improvement of the country in all her branches, and which demonſtrated the increaſed opulence of the empire. In every department there was the ſame progreſſive improvement. In the trade, the navigation, the fiſheries, the progreſſive improvement bore an exact proportion to the increaſed revenue. So that our exports and imports, with the immenſe loſs of the American colonies, upon which ſome perſons had ſo greatly depended—with the immenſe loſs for ever of the money that was laviſhed on the war—with the loſs of the people—our exports and imports were now as great as in the moſt flouriſhing year before the laſt war. In 1772, our imports had amounted to fourteen millions, and the exports to ſixteen;—in 1773 the former were twelve millions, the latter ſixteen;—in 1787 the imports had amounted to fifteen millions and the exports to upwards of ſixteen.

The fiſheries had likewiſe improved in a moſt rapid manner. The Newfoundland fiſhery had produced laſt year 200,000 quintals of fiſh more than had ever been before produced in any one year. The Greenland fiſhery had thriven beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation. The year before the laſt, the veſſels employed in it amounted in number to 140, and the men and boys on board of them amounted to 6400; at that time the bounty paid by the public was 40s. a-ton for every veſſel engaged in that fiſhery; but as it was thought to be ſufficiently eſtabliſhed, parliament had judged it expedient to reduce the bounty to 30s. per ton; and yet under the reduced bounty the ſhips in the Greenland fiſhery had increaſed laſt year from 140 to 253; and we had employed in that excellent nurſery for hardy ſeamen, 10,000 men and boys. The ſouthern whale fiſhery, a new branch, and a very valuable branch of trade, had alſo equally proſpered, and had added to the revenues by adding to the opulence of the country. In this fiſhery in 1785 there were employed 18 ſhips, producing 29,000l.; and in 1787, 38 ſhips, producing 107,000l. He mentioned theſe things to ſhew that our improved condition came from no forced revenues, but was the fair and actual reſult of increaſed commerce. We had thus aſcertained a ſurplus after having appropriated a million to the payment of our debt. We had given great additional ſtrength to our foreign poſſeſſions, and in doing this we had not overlooked that which was the favourite ſervice at home. Not leſs than ſeven millions had, in the courſe of four years, been expended in the improvement of the navy; and he took upon him to ſay, that it had been applied with as much fidelity as it had been voted with judgement. There were, he would pledge himſelf to prove, 30 ſhips of the line,

and

and 35 frigates, built or repaired, more than there were in the firſt four years after the peace of 1763.

He then ſtated the claims of the American ſufferers, admitted and likely to be admitted by the commiſſioners, to be about 2,100,000 l. Out of this ſum about 600,000 l. had been advanced to the claimants on account; the remainder would be made good without any new tax, and ſolely by lotteries. The bargain he had made this year for the lottery was ſo very good for the public, that it would produce a gain of 270,000 l. from which he would deduct 12,000 l. for the expence of drawing, &c. and then there would be a net produce of 258,000 l. for the Loyaliſts.

One more circumſtance he begged leave to mention, and which he did not without triumph, though he truſted that he felt no other than the honeſt pride of an Engliſhman on the occaſion. Our rival in the war, France, who had interfered in the diſpute with our late colonies; who had projected to herſelf ſuch immenſe advantages by the war, and who certainly had advantages in it, was now able to prove that the war gave to her leſs than ſhe expected, and that we had ſuffered leſs than had been anticipated. He had within a few hours ſeen the acknowledged ſtate of the French finances, as drawn forth and exhibited by the French government. By that account the avowed annual deficiency of revenue to anſwer their neceſſary expence, after all the retrenchments they had made, was upwards of 2,300,000 l. Sterling. Their receipt was acknowledged to be ſomewhat above 400,000,000 of livres, or about 20,000,000 l. Sterling. Their expence was confeſſed to be 527,255,000 livres, or 22,900,000 l. Sterling. In the ſame ſtatement there was a plan deviſed for an annual loan for five or ſix years to come, which, with a variety of projected retrenchments, was held out as ſufficient to wind up the effects of their derangement. He mentioned this ſimply to ſhew the comparative condition of the two countries; and ſurely it afforded ſome matter of pride to England, that its rival, who had thus interfered without provocation, had been ſo thoroughly diſappointed in the views which ſhe had in the conflict. He concluded with moving the firſt of a ſet of reſolutions.

Mr Sheridan endeavoured to prove that our finances were not in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate as the miniſter had deſcribed them; and he ſaid that in reality our expenditure would be found to exceed our income by no leſs a ſum than 800,000 l. But we were like the French, putting off the evil day, and not daring to look our ſituation in the face.

After much converſation all Mr Pitt's reſolutions were carried.

Converſations between the late King of Pruſſia and Dr Zimmerman, Knight, Body Phyſician, and Counſellor to the King of Great Britain.

[From Johnſon's Analytical Review.]

DR Zimmerman thus introduces the account of his firſt interview:

June 24. (1786) at eight o'clock in the morning, I found the King ſeated on an armed-chair, with the back of it towards me: he had an old large worn-out hat and feather on his head; he was dreſſed in a jacket of blue ſattin, tinged brown and yellow before with Spaniſh ſnuff; he was in boots; one of his legs, dreadfully ſwelled, was ſupported on a ſtool. With great civility the King took off his hat; and in a gracious tone of voice thus addreſſed me:

K. Sir, I thank you for your kindneſs in coming to ſee me, and for the diſpatch which you have uſed.

I was not ſenſible that I had uſed much diſpatch; but, thought I, the King cannot be ignorant, that the ſands and heat of Brandenburgh prevent expedition, and that moſt of the poſt-horſes are lame; I therefore made no apology for my ſnail-paced progreſs.

Z. The Duke of York, Sire, has commiſſioned me to give your Majeſty this letter.

The King read the letter, and then commenced the following converſation:

K. I am much obliged to the Duke of York, for having permitted you to come hither.

Z. The Duke of York wiſhes as heartily as myſelf, that my coming may be uſeful to your Majeſty.

K. How does the Duke?

Z. Very well; he is merry, briſk, and lively.

K. I love him with the affection of a father.

Z. The Duke is ſenſible of it.

K. You ſee me very ill.

Z. Your look is the ſame as it was when I had the honour of ſeeing you

fifteen

fifteen years ago: the ſame fire, the ſame vigour, ſparkles in your Majeſty's eyes.

K. O, I am grown very old, and very ſick.

Z. Germany and Europe ſeem not to be aware that your Majeſty is either old or ſick.

K. My affairs go on in their uſual train.

Z. Your Majeſty riſes at four o'clock in the morning, and thus prolong and double your life.

K. I do not riſe, for I never go to bed; in this arm-chair, in which you ſee me, I paſs my nights.

Z. Your Majeſty wrote to me that your reſpiration has been greatly impeded for theſe ſeven months.

K. I am aſthmatic, but I have no dropſy; and yet you ſee how my legs are ſwelled.

Z. Will your Majeſty permit me to look a little nearer at your legs?

The valet was now called in to pull off the King's boots. I knelt down and examined the King's legs, which were filled with water up to the thighs,——and ſaid nothing!

K. I have no dropſy.

Z. Aſthmas and ſwellings of the legs often go together. Will your Majeſty permit me to feel your body?

K. My body is diſtended with wind; water there is none.

Z. Your body is diſtended, but not hard. May I feel your Majeſty's pulſe? (The pulſe was full, ſtrong, and feveriſh: the King ſeemed to be greatly oppreſſed in his breaſt, and coughed inceſſantly.) Your pulſe is not weak.

K. I cannot be cured! tell me the truth!

Z. You may be relieved, Sire!

K. What do you adviſe?

Z. Nothing immediately. But when your valet has told me the hiſtory of your malady, and I have read what your Majeſty's phyſicians have written upon it, I ſhall have the honour to give my opinion.

K. Right. My ſervant Schoning knows the whole.

The King then took off his hat very condeſcendingly, and deſired me to come again at three o'clock.

June 25. half paſt ſix. This morning the King did not ſay a word about his diſorder; he was ſerene and good humoured, though he ſpit blood at intervals; and entertained me with converſing on Engliſh and French literature.

K. Locke and Newton were the greateſt thinkers, ſtill the French have the beſt knack at giving a happy turn to a thing.

Z. No doubt, the Engliſh language is eminently fitted for ſpeculative philoſophy and the higher ſciences; yet in their parliament one Demoſthenes riſes out of the aſhes of another in an uninterrupted ſeries. Their language is equally capable of the calm dignity of hiſtory, and the gayer phraſe of wit and humour.

K. Hume and Robertſon are hiſtorians of the firſt rank. I eſteem them both.

Z. Gibbon perhaps excells them. All the dignity, all the charms, of hiſtoric ſtyle, are united in Gibbon; his periods are melody itſelf, and all his thoughts have nerve and vigour.

K. What did Gibbon write?

I now epitomiſed the hiſtory of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. The King heard me for a long time without interrupting me, and ſeemed highly pleaſed. He then turned to our domeſtic literature.

K. How goes it with ſciences at Hanover?

Z. We have many ſhrewd heads at Hanover; they are flint and ſteel to each other, and ſometimes emit a ſpark. The Hanoverians owe their progreſs to the inſtructions of Gottingen.

K. Gottingen has always been foremoſt; but no Hanoverian was ever profeſſor there.

Z. Weiſberg and Meiners are of Hanover.

K. I know Meiners; he has written a good book on Switzerland.

Z. A very good one, and with much attachment to the country; for which the thirteen cantons attempted to blow his brains out.

After a few more words on Switzerland, Haller, and other men of letters, the King wiſhed me a good morning.

June 26. in the morning. The King was in very good humour, and our converſation began thus:

K. Have you written the plan by which you mean to treat me?

Z. No, Sire, but I have it in my head, and ſhall communicate it to your Majeſty in a few words, if you pleaſe to hear me.

K. Say what you pleaſe.

Z. Your Majeſty has great obſtructions, eſpecially in the lower inteſtines. Theſe ought to be diſſolved, the circulation reſtored, and what is ſuperfluous, expelled. Your Majeſty ought, at firſt, to take

take nothing but a mild emollient; which may be followed by a remedy more vigorous. This is all my plan, and beyond it I know nothing.

K. Your intention then is to cure me?

Z. I mean to give your Majeſty eaſe, if your patience gives me time. To being eaſed of a diſorder is the next to being cured of it.

K. There you are right. But what do you mean to give?

Z. A very common, univerſally known, and moſt ſimple remedy, which was even uſed by the Greeks and Romans, the juice of the herb called Lion's-tooth (Lowen-zahn).

K. This plant I know not.

Z. In ſpring it grows in every meadow.

K. I ſhould be glad to know the lion for which that tooth was made.

Z. (Smiling) Sire, that lion ſhall ſoon be found.

K. But are you acquainted with the effects of that plant from your own experience?

Z. I know it from perpetual experience.

K. Then I will take it.

And now, ſaid the King, in a ſerene, and at this moment, comic humour, adieu, my dear Sir, I ſhall obey all your orders.

The valet, M. Schoning, who ſtood at the door, and had heard our converſation, was all amazement as I came out. Never, ſaid he, did I know the King on any point of medicine ſo eaſy and ſo pliant. Never did he, in his life, uſe a phyſician with ſo much civility.

About four o'clock in the afternoon I ſaw the King again; he was very polite, and entertained me for near an hour and an half with a variety of obſervations, ſome of which I may communicate.

K. Do you ſee the Duke of York often? what do you think of him?

Z. I ſee him, Sire, as often as he is in want of me; and perhaps once a-week beſides. He uſes me with the greateſt condeſcenſion. I am always at my eaſe when I am with him. By his Engliſh education he has added humanity to his native dignity: he is a ſtranger to that ſultan pride of the ſmalleſt German Princes, who uſe their phyſicians like ſlaves. He has diſſeminated in Hanover all the rights of humanity; in forming ourſelves after him, we have acquired a gentleneſs of manners, of which before we were ignorant. Ariſtocratic ſtiffneſs, and the inſolence of nobility, are vaniſhed; tho' it muſt be owned, that his milder method was rendered more effectual, by the blunt example of his bold brother, the young mariner William. It is much to be wiſhed, that the ſons of our King might remain among amongſt us, to ſweep away entirely thoſe barbarous remains of half German, half Spaniſh manners, which ſtill pervade every rank.

K. It always ſtruck me, that there was ſomething Spaniſh in the Hanoverian manners, and I am pleaſed with the Duke for reforming them. He is very much advanced for his age, he has ſenſe, and he has knowledge: this is ſaying much for a prince, for princes, in general, have no merit at all. I often obſerved him in trifles, when he could not ſuſpect that I noticed him; theſe are the moments to decide on a character; and in theſe I always found him as I wiſhed to find him.

Z. The Duke of York has the greateſt affection for your Majeſty, and, I am ſure, would be glad to ſacrifice his life for you.

K. I hope he will, ſome day or other, make a good general.

The King now promiſed me to take, early in the morning, the lion's tooth.

LONGEVITY.

A Singular inſtance of longevity in one family is recorded in a Pariſian regiſter of the year 1786. Philip Herbelot, a ſadler of Paris, died at the age of 114, his father at 113, and his grandfather at 112. For three men of one family to have exiſted 339 years is more extraordinary, than that one man ſhould live to the age of 150. It is obſervable, that longevity does not depend on original ſtrength of body, but a good ſtamina to ſmall bodies of a thin habit. Parr, Jenkins, the Counteſs of Deſmond, and Anne Biſhop who died ſome time ſince in the Workhouſe at Bath, were little more than five feet in ſtature, and Herbelot was under five feet.

Remedy to cure Chaffing occaſioned by Riding.

WAſh the part affected with warm milk and water; then anoint it well with the following ointment: one ſpoonful of milk, one ſpoonful of honey, one ſpoonful of brandy, well ſimmered together; then apply ſome white diacholon plaſter, ſpread on white brown paper.

Account

Account of the Darien Expedition.

[From Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. 2.]

THE peace of Ryſwic was ſucceeded by an event, which had well nigh created a civil war between Scotland and England. As the writers of no nation are more marked by grandeur and meanneſs of compoſition in the ſame perſon, and the actors in public life by grandeur and meanneſs of character in the ſame perſon, than thoſe of England; ſo the proceedings of the national aſſembly of England, the nobleſt that ever was on earth, except that of Rome, are often tinctured with a ſtrange mixture of the great and the little. Of this truth, an inſtance appeared at this time (1698) in the proceedings of parliament, with regard to the Scots colony of Darien ſettled by Mr Paterſon; of which colony I proceed to give an account more authentic than has hitherto met the public eye, becauſe I have had acceſs to the papers of the Company, ſome of which are in the Advocates Library, and others in the Exchequer at Edinburgh, and to the family-papers of many who were the chief actors in the Company's affairs.

The birth of Paterſon is unknown. It is probable he had education, becauſe he expreſſed himſelf well in writing, and had a good addreſs. He was bred to the church; but having a violent propenſity to ſee foreign countries, he made his profeſſion the inſtrument of indulging it, by going to the new weſtern world, under pretence of converting the Indians to the religion of the old world. In his courſes there, he became acquainted with Captain Dampier and Mr Wafer, who afterwards publiſhed, the one his Voyages, and the other his Travels, in the regions where the ſeparation is narroweſt between the Atlantic and the South Seas, and both of whom, particularly the firſt, appear by their books to have been men of conſiderable obſervation. But he got much more knowledge from men who could neither write nor read, by cultivating the acquaintance of ſome of the old Buccaneers, who, after ſurviving their glories and their crimes, ſtill, in the extremity of age and misfortune, recounted with tranſport the eaſe with which they had paſſed and repaſſed from the one ſea to the other, ſometimes in hundreds together, and driving ſtrings of mules before them loaded with the plunder of friends and of foes. Paterſon having examined the places, ſatisfied himſelf, that on the iſthmus of Darien there was a tract of country running acroſs from the Atlantic to the South Sea, which the Spaniards had never poſſeſſed, and inhabited by a people continually at war with them; that along the coaſt, on the Atlantic ſide, there lay a ſtring of iſlands called the Sambaloes, uninhabited, and full of natural ſtrengths and foreſts, from which laſt circumſtance one of them was called the iſland of Pines; that the ſeas there were filled with turtle, and the manatee, or ſea-cow; that midway between Porto-bello and Carthagena, but near fifty leagues diſtant from either, at a place called Acta, in the mouth of the river of Darien, there was a natural harbour, capable of receiving the greateſt fleets, and defended from ſtorms by other iſlands which covered the mouth of it, and from enemies by a promontory which commanded the paſſage, and by hidden rocks in the paſſage itſelf; that on the other ſide of the iſthmus, and in the ſame tract of country, there were natural harbours, equally capacious and well defended; that the two ſeas were connected by a ridge of hills, which, by their height, created a temperate climate in the midſt of the moſt ſultry latitudes, and were ſheltered by foreſts, yet not rendered damp by them, becauſe the trees grew at a diſtance from each other, having very little under-wood; that, contrary to the barren nature of hilly countries, the ſoil was of a black mould two or three feet deep, and producing ſpontaneouſly the fine tropical fruits, and plants, and roots, and herbs; that roads could be made with eaſe along the ridge, by which mules, and even carriages, might paſs from the one ſea to the other in the ſpace of a day; and that conſequently this paſſage ſeemed to be pointed out by the finger of nature, as a common centre, to connect together the trade and intercourſe of the univerſe.

By this obſcure Scotſman a project was formed to ſettle, on this neglected ſpot, a great and powerful colony; not as other colonies have for the moſt part been ſettled, by chance, and unprotected by the country from whence they went; but by ſyſtem, upon foreſight, and to receive the ample protection of thoſe governments to whom he was to offer his project. And certainly no greater idea has been formed ſince the time of Columbus.

Paterſon's original intention was to offer his project to England, as the country which had the moſt intereſt in it, not only from the benefit, common to all nations, of ſhortening the length of voyages to the Eaſt Indies, but by the effect which it would have had to connect the intereſts of her European, Weſt-Indian, American, African, and Eaſt-Indian trade. ——

But Paterſon having few acquaintance, and no protection in London, thought of drawing the public eye upon him, and ingratiating himſelf with monied men, and with great men, by aſſiſting them to model a project, which was at that time in embryo, for erecting the Bank of England. But that happened to him which has happened to many in his ſituation: the perſons to whom he applied made uſe of his ideas, took the honour of them to themſelves, were civil to him for a while, and neglected him afterwards. He therefore communicated his project of a colony only to a few perſons in London, and theſe few diſcouraged him.

He next made offer of his project to the Dutch, the Hamburghers, and the Elector of Brandenburgh; becauſe, by means of the paſſage of the Rhine and Elbe through their ſtates, he thought, that the great additional quantities of Eaſt Indian and American goods, which his colony would bring into Europe, would be diſtributed through Germany. The Dutch and Hamburgh merchants, who had moſt intereſt in the ſubject of his viſit, heard him with indifference: The Elector, who had very little intereſt in it, received him with honour and kindneſs. But court arts and falſe reports loſt him even that prince's favour.

Ingenious men draw to each other like iron and the loadſtone: Paterſon, on his return to London, formed a friendſhip with Mr Fletcher of Salton, whoſe mind was inflamed with the love of public good, and all of whoſe ideas to procure it had a ſublimity in them.

Fletcher brought Paterſon down to Scotland with him, preſented him to the Marquis of Tweeddale, then miniſter for Scotland, and then, with that power which a vehement ſpirit always poſſeſſes over a diffident one, perſuaded the Marquis, by arguments of public good, and the honour which would redound to his adminiſtration, to adopt the project. Lord Stair and Mr Johnſton, the two ſecretaries of ſtate, patroniſed thoſe abilities in Paterſon which they poſſeſſed in themſelves: and the Lord Advocate, Sir James Stewart, the ſame man who had adjuſted the Prince of Orange's declaration at the Revolution, whoſe ſon was married to a niece of Lord Stair, went naturally along with his connections. Theſe perſons, in June 1695, procured a ſtatute from parliament, and afterwards a charter from the crown in terms of it, for creating a trading company to Africa and the new world, with power to plant colonies and build forts, with conſent of the inhabitants, in places not poſſeſſed by other European nations.

Paterſon, now finding the ground firm under him, and that he was ſupported by almoſt all the power and talents of his country, the character of Fletcher, and the ſanction of an act of parliament and royal charter, threw his project boldly upon the public, and opened a ſubſcription for a company. The frenzy of the Scots nation to ſign the ſolemn league and covenant never exceeded the rapidity with which they ran to ſubſcribe to the Darien Company. The nobility, the gentry, the merchants, the people, the royal burghs, without the exception of one, moſt of the other public bodies, ſubſcribed. Young women threw their little fortunes into the ſtock, widows ſold their jointures to get the command of money for the ſame purpoſe. Almoſt in an inſtant 400,000l. were ſubſcribed in Scotland, although it be now known that there was not at that time above 800,000l. of caſh in the kingdom. The famous Mr Law, then a youth, afterwards confeſſed, that the facility with which he ſaw the paſſion of ſpeculation communicate itſelf from all to all, ſatisfied him of the poſſibility of producing the ſame effect from the ſame cauſe, but upon a larger ſcale, when the Duke of Orleans, in the year of the Miſſiſippi, engaged him, againſt his will, to turn his bank into a bubble. Paterſon's project, which had been received by ſtrangers with fears when opened to them in private, filled them with hopes when it came to them upon the wings of public fame: For Colonel Erſkine, ſon to Lord Cardroſs, and Mr Haldane of Gleneagles, the one a generous branch of a generous ſtem, and the other a country gentleman of fortune and character, having been deputed to receive ſubſcriptions in England and on the continent, the Engliſh ſubſcribed 300,000l. and the Dutch and Hamburghers 200,000l. more.

In the mean time the jealouſy of trade, which

which has done more miſchief to the trade of England than all other cauſes put together, created an alarm in England; and the Houſes of Lords and Commons, without previous inquiry or reflection, on the 13th December of the year 1695, concurred in a joint addreſs to the King, againſt the eſtabliſhment of the Darien Company, as detrimental to the intereſts of the Eaſt India Company. Soon after, the Commons impeached ſome of their own countrymen for being inſtrumental in erecting the Company; and alſo ſome of the Scots nation, one of whom was a Peer, Lord Belhaven; that is to ſay, they arraigned the ſubjects of another country, for making uſe of the laws of their own. Among ſix hundred legiſlators, not one had the happy ray of genius to propoſe a committee of both parliaments, to inquire into the principles and conſequences of the eſtabliſhment; and if theſe ſhould, upon inquiry, be found good, that the benefit of it ſhould be communicated, by a participation of rights, to both nations. The King's anſwer was, "That he had been ill adviſed in Scotland." He ſoon after changed his Scottiſh miniſters, and ſent orders to his reſident at Hamburgh to preſent a memorial to the ſenate, in which he diſowned the Company, and warned them againſt all connections with it. The ſenate ſent the memorial to the aſſembly of merchants, who returned it with the following ſpirited anſwer: "We look upon it as a very ſtrange thing, that the King of Britain ſhould offer to hinder us, who are a free people, to trade with whom we pleaſe; but are amazed to think, that he would hinder us from joining with his own ſubjects in Scotland, to whom he had lately given ſuch large privileges, by ſo ſolemn an act of parliament." But merchants, though mighty prone to paſſion, are eaſily intimidated: The Dutch, Hamburgh, and London merchants withdrew their ſubſcriptions.

The Scots, not diſcouraged, were rather animated by this oppreſſion; for they converted it into a proof of the envy of the Engliſh, and of their conſciouſneſs of the great advantages which were to flow to Scotland from the colony. The Company proceeded to build ſix ſhips in Holland, from thirty-ſix to ſixty guns, and they engaged twelve hundred men for the colony; among whom were younger ſons of many of the noble and moſt ancient families of Scotland, and ſixty officers who had been diſbanded at the peace, who carried with them ſuch of their private men, generally raiſed on their own, or the eſtates of their relations, as they knew to be faithful and brave; and moſt of theſe were Highlanders. The Scots parliament, on the 5th of Auguſt 1698, unanimouſly addreſſed the King to ſupport the Company. The Lord Preſident Sir Hugh Dalrymple, brother to Lord Stair and head of the bench, and the Lord Advocate Sir James Stewart, head of the bar, jointly drew memorials to the King, able in point of argument, information, and arrangement, in which they defended the rights of the company, upon the principles of conſtitutional and of public law. And neighbouring nations, with a mixture of ſurpriſe and reſpect, ſaw the pooreſt kingdom of Europe ſending forth the moſt gallant, and the moſt numerous colony that had ever gone from the old to the new world.

On the 26th day of July of the year 1698, the whole city of Edinburgh poured down upon Leith, to ſee the colony depart, amidſt the tears, and prayers, and praiſes of relations and friends, and of their countrymen. Many ſeamen and ſoldiers, whoſe ſervices had been refuſed, becauſe more had offered themſelves than were needed, were found hid in the ſhips, and, when ordered aſhore, clung to the ropes and timbers, imploring to go, without reward, with their companions. Twelve hundred men ſailed in five ſtout ſhips, and arrived at Darien in two months, with the loſs of only fifteen of their people. At that time it was in their power, moſt of whom were well born, and all of them hardily bred, and inured to the fatigues and dangers of the late war, to have gone from the northmoſt part of Mexico to the ſouthmoſt of Chili, and to have overturned the whole empire of Spain in the South Seas: But modeſt, reſpecting their own and their country's character, and afraid of being accuſed that they had plunder, and not a ſettlement in view, they began with purchaſing lands from the natives, and ſending meſſages of amity to the Spaniſh governors within their reach. And then fixed their ſtation at Acla, calling it New St Andrew, from the name of the tutelar ſaint of Scotland, and the country itſelf New Caledonia. One of the ſides of the harbour being formed by a long narrow neck of land which ran into the ſea, they

cut it acroſs, ſo as to join the ocean and the harbour. Within this defence they erected their fort, planting upon it fifty pieces of cannon. On the other ſide of the harbour there was a mountain a mile high, on which they placed a watch-houſe, which, in the rarified air within the tropics, ſo favourable for viſion, gave them an immenſe range of proſpect, to prevent all ſurpriſe. To this place, it was obſerved, that the Highlanders often repaired, to enjoy a cool air, and to talk of their friends they had left behind in their hills, friends whoſe minds were as high as their mountains. The firſt public act of the colony was to publiſh a declaration of freedom of trade and religion to all nations. This luminous idea originated with Paterſon.

But the Dutch Eaſt India Company having preſſed the King, in concurrence with his Engliſh ſubjects, to prevent the ſettlement at Darien, orders had been ſent from England to the governors of the Weſt Indian and American colonies, to iſſue proclamations againſt giving aſſiſtance, or even to hold correſpondence with the colony; and theſe were more or leſs harſhly expreſſed, according to the tempers of the different governors. The Scots, truſting to far different treatment, and to the ſupplies which they expected from thoſe colonies, had not brought provi ions enough with them; they fell into diſeaſes, from bad food, and from want of food. But the more generous Savages, by hunting and fiſhing for them, gave them that relief which fellow Britons refuſed. They lingered eight months, awaiting, but in vain, for aſſiſtance from Scotland, and almoſt all of them either died out, or quitted the ſettlement. Paterſon, who had been the firſt that entered the ſhip at Leith, was the laſt who went on board at Darien.

During the ſpace of two years, while the eſtabliſhment of this colony had been in agitation, Spain had made no complaint to England or Scotland againſt it. The Darien council even averred in their papers (which are in the Advocates Library), that the right of the company was debated before the King, in preſence of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, before the colony left Scotland. But now, on the 3d of May 1696, the Spaniſh ambaſſador at London preſented a memorial to the King, which complained of the ſettlement at Darien as an incroachment on the rights of his maſter.——

The Scots, ignorant of the misfortunes of their colony, but provoked at this memorial, ſent out another colony ſoon after of 1300 men, to ſupport an eſtabliſhment which was now no more. But this laſt expedition having been more haſtily prepared than the firſt, was unlucky in its paſſage. One of the ſhips was loſt at ſea, many men died on ſhip-board, and the reſt arrived at different times, broken in their health, and diſpirited, when they heard the fate of thoſe who had gone before them.—Added to the misfortunes of the firſt colony, the ſecond had a misfortune peculiar to itſelf: The General Aſſemby of the Church of Scotland ſent out four miniſters, with orders, "To take charge of the ſouls of the colony, and to erect a preſbytery, with a moderator, clerk, and record of proceedings; to appoint ruling elders, deacons, overſeers of the manners of the people, and aſſiſtants in the exerciſe of church diſcipline and government, and to hold regular kirk-ſeſſions." When they arrived, the officers and gentlemen were occupied in building houſes for themſelves with their own hands, becauſe there was no help to be got from others; yet the four miniſters complained grievouſly that the council did not order houſes to be immediately built for their accommodation. They had not had the precaution to bring with them letters of recommendation from the directors at home to the council abroad. On theſe accounts, not meeting with all the attention they expected from the higher, they paid court to the inferior ranks of the coloniſts, and by that means threw diviſions into the colony. They exhauſted the ſpirits of the people, by requiring their attendance at ſermon four or five hours at a ſtretch, relieving each other by preaching alternately, but allowing no relief to their hearers. The employment of one of the days ſet aſide for religious exerciſe, which was a Wedneſday, they divided into three parts, thankſgiving, humiliation, and ſupplication, in which three miniſters followed each other. And as the ſervice of the Church of Scotland conſiſts of a lecture with a comment, a ſermon, two prayers, three pſalms, and a bleſſing, the work of that day, upon an average of the length of the ſervice of that age, could not take up leſs than twelve hours; during which ſpace of time the colony was collected, and kept cloſe together in the guard-room, which

was

was uſed as a church, in a tropical climate, and in a ſickly ſeaſon. They preſented a paper to the council, and made it public, requiring them to ſet aſide a day for a ſolemn faſting and humiliation, and containing their reaſons for the requiſition, in which, under pretence of enumerating the ſins of the people, they poured abuſe on their rulers. They damped the courage of the people, by continually preſenting hell to them as the termination of life to moſt men, becauſe moſt men are ſinners. Carrying the Preſbyterian doctrine of predeſtination to extremes, they ſtopped all exertions, by ſhewing that the conſequence of them depended not on thoſe by whom they were made. They converted the numberleſs accidents to which ſoldiers and ſeamen are expoſed, into immediate judgements of God againſt their ſins. And, having reſolved to quit the ſettlement, they, in excuſe for their doing ſo, wrote bitter letters to the General Aſſembly againſt the characters of the coloniſts, and the advantages of the colony itſelf.——

One of them, in a kind of hiſtory of the colony which he publiſhed, with a ſavage triumph exulted over the misfortunes of his countrymen in the following words:—"They were ſuch a rude company, that I believe Sodom never declared ſuch impudence in ſinning as they. Any obſervant eye might ſee, that they were running the way they went; hell and judgement was to be ſeen upon them, and in them, before the time: Their cup was full; it could hold no more: They were ripe; they muſt be cut down with the ſickle of the wrath of God."—

The laſt party that joined the ſecond colony at Darien, after it had been three months ſettled, was Captain Campbell, father to the preſent Colonel Campbell, of Finab, with a company of the people of his own eſtate, whom he had commanded in Flanders, and whom he carried to Darien in his own ſhip. On their arrival at New St Andrew, they found intelligence had been lately received, that a Spaniſh force of 1600 men, which had been brought from the coaſt of the South Sea, lay encamped at Tubucantee, waiting there till a Spaniſh ſquadron of eleven ſhips which was expected ſhould arrive, when they were jointly to attack the fort. The military command was offered to Capt. Campbell, in compliment to his reputation, and to his birth, who was deſcended from the families of Breadalbane and Athol. In order to prevent a joint attack, he reſolved to attack firſt; and therefore on the ſecond day after his arrival, he marched with 200 men to Tubucantee, before his arrival was known to the enemy, ſtormed the camp in the night time, diſſipated the Spaniſh force with much ſlaughter, and returned to the fort the fifth day: But he found the Spaniſh ſhips before the harbour, their troops landed, and almoſt all hopes of help or proviſion cut off; yet he ſtood a ſiege near ſix weeks, till almoſt all the officers were dead, the enemy by their approaches had cut off his wells, and his balls were ſo far expended, that he was obliged to melt the pewter diſhes of the garriſon into balls. The garriſon then capitulated, and obtained not only the common honours of war, and ſecurity for the property of the company, but as if they had been conquerors, exacted hoſtages for performance of the conditions. Captain Campbell alone deſired to be excepted from the capitulation, ſaying, he was ſure the Spaniards could not forgive him the miſchief which he ſo lately had done them. The brave by their courage often eſcape that death which they ſeem to provoke: Captain Campbell made his eſcape in his veſſel, and, ſtopping no where, arrived ſafely at New York, and from thence to Scotland, where the company preſented him with a gold medal, in which his virtue was commemorated, to inflame his family with the love of heroic actions. And the Lord Lyon King at Arms, whoſe office it is in Scotland (and ſuch offices ſhould be every where) to confer badges of diſtinction according to the rules of heraldry upon honourable actions, gave him a Highlander and an Indian for ſupporters to his coat of arms.

A harder fate attended thoſe whom Captain Campbell left at Darien. They were ſo weak in their health as not to be able to weigh up the anchors of the Riſing Sun, one of their ſhips, which carried ſixty guns: But the generous Spaniards aſſiſted them. In going out of the harbour, ſhe ran aground: the prey was tempting; and to obtain it, the Spaniards had only to ſtand by, and look on: But they ſhewed that mercy to the Scots in diſtreſs, which one of the countrymen of theſe Scots, General Elliot, returned to the poſterity of the Spaniards, at the end of the late conflagration at the ſiege of Gibraltar. The Darien ſhips being

being leaky, and weakly manned, were obliged in their voyage to take ſhelter in different ports belonging to Spain and England. The Spaniards, in the new world, ſhewed them kindneſs; the Engliſh governments ſhewed them none; and in one place one of their ſhips was ſeized and detained. Of theſe only Captain Campbell's ſhip, and another ſmall one, were ſaved: The Royal Sun was loſt on the bar of Charleſtown; and of the colony not more than thirty ſaved from war, ſhipwreck, or diſeaſe, ever ſaw their own country again.——

Paterſon, who had ſtood the blow, could not ſtand the reflection of misfortune. He was ſeized with a lunacy in his paſſage home, after the ruin of the firſt colony; but he recovered in his own country, where his ſpirit, ſtill ardent and unbroke, preſented a new plan to the company, founded on the idea of King William, that England ſhould have the joint dominion of the ſettlement with Scotland.

He ſurvived many years in Scotland, pitied, reſpected, but neglected. After the union of the two kingdoms he claimed reparation of his loſſes from the equivalent-money given by England to the Darien Company, but got nothing; becauſe a grant to him from a public fund would have been only an act of humanity, not a political job.

Thus ended the colony of Darien. Men look into the works of poets for ſubjects of ſatire; but they are more often to be found in the records of hiſtory. The application of the Dutch to King Willam againſt the Darien Company, affords the ſureſt of all proofs, that it was the intereſt of the Britiſh iſlands to ſupport it. England, by the imprudence of ruining the ſettlement, loſt the opportunity of gaining and continuing to herſelf the greateſt commercial empire that probably ever will be upon earth. Had ſhe treated with Scotland, in the hour of the diſtreſs of the company, for a joint poſſeſſion of the ſettlement; or adopted the union of the kingdoms, which the ſovereign of both propoſed to them, that poſſeſſion could certainly have been obtained. Had ſhe treated with Spain to relinquiſh an imaginary right, or at leaſt to give a paſſage acroſs the iſthmus, upon receiving duties ſo high as to overbalance all the chance of loſs by a contraband trade, ſhe had probably obtained either the one or the other. Had ſhe broke with Spain, for the ſake of gaining by force one of thoſe favours, ſhe would have loſt far leſs than ſhe afterwards did, by carrying a war into that country for many years, to force a King upon the Spaniards againſt their will. Even a rupture with Spain for Darien, if it had proved ſucceſsful, would have knit the two nations together by the moſt ſolid of ties, their mutual intereſt: for the Engliſh muſt then have depended upon Spain for the ſafety of their caravans by land, and the Spaniards upon England for the ſafety of their fleets by ſea. Spain and England would have been bound together as Portugal and England have long been; and the Spaniſh treaſures have failed, under the wings of Engliſh navies, from the Spaniſh main to Cadiz, in the ſame manner as the treaſures of Portugal have failed under the ſame protection, ſacred, and untouched, from the Brazilles to Liſbon.——

It has been made a queſtion, Whether King William behaved with his ordinary ſincerity and ſteadineſs, in the aſſurances of favour which he gave more than once to the company during their diſtreſſes. The following anecdote makes it probable, that there was a ſtruggle in his breaſt, between the part which he was obliged to act to pleaſe his Engliſh and Dutch at the expence of his Scots ſubjects, and his own feelings. A proviſion ſhip of the firſt colony, in which were thirty gentlemen paſſengers, and ſome of them of noble birth, having been ſhipwrecked at Carthagena, the Spaniards believing, or pretending to believe, that they were ſmugglers, caſt them into a dungeon, and threatened them with death. The company deputed Lord Baſil Hamilton from Scotland, to implore King William's protection for the priſoners. The King at firſt refuſed to ſee him, becauſe he had not appeared at court when he was laſt in London. But when that difficulty was removed by explanation, an expreſſion fell from the King, which ſhowed his ſenſe of the generous conduct of another, although influenced by the Engliſh and Dutch Eaſt India Companies, he could not reſolve to imitate it in his own. For Lord Baſil's audience having been put off from time to time, but at laſt fixed to be in the council-chamber after a council was over, the King, who had forgot the appointment, was paſſing into another room, when Lord Baſil placed himſelf

in

in the paſſage, and ſaid, "That he came commiſſioned by a great body of his Majeſty's ſubjects to lay their misfortunes at his feet, that he had a right to be heard, and would be heard:" The King returned, liſtened with patience, gave inſtant orders to apply to Spain for redreſs, and then turning to thoſe near him, ſaid, "This young man is too bold, if any man can be too bold in his country's cauſe." I had this anecdote from the preſent Earl of Selkirk, grandſon to Lord Baſil.

Kings and nations ſhould conſider well before they commit wrongs. King William's deſertion of a company, erected upon the faith of his own charter, and the Engliſh oppreſſions of it, were the reaſons why ſo many of the Scots, during four ſucceſſive reigns, diſliked the cauſe of the Revolution and of the Union. And that diſlike, joined to Engliſh diſcontents, brought upon both countries two rebellions, the expenditure of many millions of money, and (which is a far greater loſs) the downfal of many of their nobleſt and moſt ancient families.

Letter from Mrs Thrale to a Gentleman on his Marriage.

[From Letters to and from Dr Johnſon.]

MY DEAR SIR,

I Received the news of your marriage with infinite delight, and hope that the ſincerity with which I wiſh your happineſs may excuſe the liberty I take in giving you a few rules whereby more certainly to obtain it. I ſee you ſmile at my wrong-headed kindneſs, and reflecting on the charms of your bride, cry out in a rapture, that you are happy enough without my rules. I know you are; but after one of the forty years, which I hope you will paſs pleaſingly together, are over, this letter may come in turn, and rules for felicity may not be found unneceſſary, however ſome of them may appear impracticable.

Could that kind of love be kept alive through the marriage-ſtate, which makes the charm of a ſingle one, the ſovereign good would no longer be ſought for; in the union of two faithful lovers it would be found: but reaſon ſhews us that it is impoſſible, and experience informs us that it never was ſo; we muſt preſerve it as long, and ſupply it as happily as we can.

When your preſent violence of paſſion ſubſides however, and a more cool and tranquil affection takes its place, be not haſty to cenſure yourſelf as indifferent, or to lament yourſelf as unhappy; you have loſt that only which it was impoſſible to retain, and it were graceleſs, amid the pleaſures of a proſperous ſummer, to regret the bloſſoms of a tranſient ſpring. Neither unwarily condemn your bride's inſipidity, till you have recollected, that no object however ſublime, no ſounds however charming, can continue to tranſport us with delight when they no longer ſtrike us with novelty. The ſkill to renovate the powers of pleaſing are ſaid indeed to be poſſeſſed by ſome women in an eminent degree, but the artifices of maturity are ſeldom ſeen to adorn the innocence of youth; you have made your choice, and ought to approve it.

Satiety follows quick upon the heels of poſſeſſion; and to be happy, we muſt always have ſomething in view. The perſon of your lady is already all your own, and will not grow more pleaſing in your eyes I doubt, though the reſt of your ſex will think her handſomer for theſe dozen years. Turn therefore all your attention to her mind, which will daily grow brighter by poliſhing. Study ſome eaſy ſcience together, and acquire a ſimilarity of taſtes while you enjoy a community of pleaſures. You will by this means have many images in common, and be freed from the neceſſity of ſeparating to find amuſement: nothing is ſo dangerous to wedded love as the poſſibility of either being happy out of the company of the other; endeavour therefore to cement the preſent intimacy on every ſide; let your wife never be kept ignorant of your income, your expences, your friendſhips, or averſion; let her know your very faults, but make them amiable by your virtues; conſider all concealment as a breach of fidelity; let her never have any thing to *find out* in your character, and remember, that from the moment one of the partners turns ſpy upon the other, they have commenced a ſtate of hoſtility.

Seek not for happineſs in ſingularity; and dread a refinement of wiſdom as a deviation into folly. Liſten not to thoſe ſages who adviſe you always to ſcorn the counſel of a woman, and if you comply with her requeſts pronounce you to be wife-ridden. Think not any privation, except of poſitive evil, an excellence; and do not congratulate yourſelf that your wife is not a learned lady, that ſhe never touches a card, or is wholly ignorant how to make a pudding. Cards, cookery, and learning, are all good in

their

their places, and may all be uſed with advantage.

With regard to expence, I can only obſerve, that the money laid out in the purchaſe of diſtinction is ſeldom or ever profitably employed. We live in an age when ſplendid furniture and glittering equipage are grown too common to catch the notice of the *meaneſt* ſpectator; and for the *greater* ones, they only regard our waſteful folly with ſilent contempt, or open indignation.—This may perhaps be a diſpleaſing reflection, but the following conſideration ought to make amends. The age we live in pays, I think, peculiar attention to the higher diſtinctions of wit, knowledge, and virtue, to which we may more ſafely, more cheaply, and more honourably aſpire. The giddy flirt of quality frets at the reſpect ſhe ſees paid to Lady Edgecumbe, and the gay dunce ſits pining for a partner, while Jones the Orientaliſt leads up the ball.

I ſaid that the perſon of your lady would not grow *more* pleaſing to you, but pray let her never ſuſpect that it grows *leſs* ſo: that a woman will pardon an affront to her underſtanding much ſooner than one to her perſon, is well known; nor will any of us contradict the aſſertion. All our attainments, all our arts, are employed to gain and keep the heart of man; and what mortification can exceed the diſappointment, if the end be not obtained? There is no reproof however pointed, no puniſhment however ſevere, that a woman of ſpirit will not prefer to neglect; and if ſhe can endure it without complaint, it only proves that ſhe means to make herſelf amends by the attention of others for the ſlights of her huſband. For this, and for every reaſon, it behoves a married man not to let his politeneſs fail, though his ardour may abate, but to retain at leaſt that general civility towards his *own* lady which he is ſo willing to pay to *every other*, and not ſhew a wife of eighteen or twenty years old, that every man in company can treat her with more complaiſance than he who ſo often vowed to her eternal fondneſs.

It is not my opinion that a young woman ſhould be indulged in every wild wiſh of her gay heart or giddy head; but contradiction may be ſoftened by domeſtic kindneſs, and quiet pleaſures ſubſtituted in the place of noiſy ones. Public amuſements are not indeed ſo expenſive as is ſometimes imagined, but they tend to alienate the minds of married people from each other. A well-choſen ſociety of friends and acquaintance, more eminent for virtue and good ſenſe than for gaiety and ſplendour, where the converſation of the day may afford comment for the evening, ſeems the moſt rational pleaſure this great town can afford; and to this, a game at cards now and then gives an additional reliſh.

That your own ſuperiority ſhould always be ſeen, but never felt, ſeems an excellent general rule. A wife ſhould outſhine her huſband in nothing, not even in her dreſs. If ſhe happens to have a taſte for the trifling diſtinction that finery can confer, ſuffer her not a moment to fancy, when ſhe appears in public, that Sir Edward or the Colonel are finer gentlemen than her huſband. The bane of married happineſs among the *city* men in general has been, that finding themſelves unfit for polite life, they transferred their vanity to their ladies, dreſſed them up gaily, and ſent them out a gallanting; while the good man was to regale with port-wine or rum-punch, perhaps among mean companions, after the counting-houſe was ſhut: this practice produced the ridicule thrown on them in all our comedies and novels ſince commerce began to proſper. But now that I am ſo near the ſubject, a word or two on Jealouſy may not be amiſs; for though not a failing of the preſent age's growth, yet the ſeeds of it are too certainly ſown in every warm boſom for us to neglect it as a fault of no conſequence. If you are ever tempted to be jealous, *watch* your wife narrowly—but never *teaſe* her; tell her your *jealouſy*, but conceal your *ſuſpicion*; let her, in ſhort, be ſatisfied that it is only your odd temper, and even troubleſome attachment, that makes you follow her; but let her not dream that you ever doubted ſeriouſly of her virtue even for a moment. If ſhe is diſpoſed towards jealouſy of *you*, let me beſeech you to be always explicit with her, and never myſterious: be above delighting in her pain of all things,—nor do your buſineſs, nor pay your viſits with an air of concealment, when all you are doing might as well be proclaimed perhaps in the pariſh veſtry. But I will hope better than this of your tenderneſs and of your virtue, and will releaſe you from a lecture you have ſo very little need of, unleſs your extreme youth and my uncommon regard will excuſe it. And now farewell; make my kindeſt compliments to your wife, and be happy in proportion as happineſs is wiſhed you by, Dear Sir, &c.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Bentham's Defence of Uſury, concluded [p. 235].

MR Bentham does not content himſelf with ſhewing that the laws againſt uſury cannot prove beneficial to any deſcription of perſons above named, and that they have, in many caſes, a pernicious tendency; he alſo ſhews, that it is not poſſible to prevent theſe laws from being evaded by the very perſons in whoſe favour they ſhould ſeem to have been made; and that *virtual uſury*, under various forms, is not only permitted, but even protected by our laws. Various modes of obtaining money, which are permitted by law, and every day put in practice in this country, by indigent men, at an expence greatly beyond any rate of intereſt that ever could be demanded, are here pointed out. Among theſe he enumerates particularly, as protected by the law, *pawn-broking*, *bottomry*, and *reſpondentia*; *inſurances of all ſorts*; the purchaſe and ſale of annuities and of *poſt obits*; in a word, all caſes where a man is permitted to take upon himſelf an unlimited degree of riſk, receiving for ſo doing an unlimited compenſation. We ſeem to reaſon in a moſt inconſequential manner indeed, when we admit that inſurances of all ſorts are highly beneficial, and that the moſt unbounded latitude ſhould be given to every individual to calculate the riſk he thinks he runs, and to proportion the premium he will accept, voluntarily to take on himſelf that riſk; while, with regard to the lending of money, if the effects of the borrower be on land, whatever be the riſk incurred, we refuſe to allow him to take more than a limited premium: though had theſe goods been upon water, ſuch limitation is held to be unneceſſary. Such abſurdities require only to be held up to view, to be finally exploded; and we think the public are much obliged to our author for doing this. Nor does he, in this purſuit, reſpect the names of higheſt authority: Blackſtone and Smith are both ſhewn to have reaſoned very inconſequentially on this ſubject, and this he does in a vein of good-natured pleaſantry, that ſerves to render not a little entertaining a diſquiſition that promiſes to be dry and diſguſting.

If there be no natural diſtinction between a caſe in which a man chooſes to take on himſelf a certain riſk, on his receiving a premium proportioned according to his own judgement, to the riſk he is to run, and another caſe in which one man lends to another a ſum of money on condition that he ſhall receive a premium at a future day, under the name of *intereſt*, that ſhall be proportioned to the riſk he thinks he incurs by ſuch a tranſaction, (and this appears to be a ſelf-evident truth); what reaſon can there be aſſigned for our having all along conſidered the one claſs of tranſactions, under the name of *inſurance*, as highly laudable and beneficial to ſociety; while thoſe of the other claſs, which would be called *uſury*, are univerſally proſcribed, and conſidered as criminal, and deſtructive to the community? Mr Bentham gives a very ludicrous, though not an unſatisfactory ſolution of this queſtion:

"In the conceptions," ſays he, "of the more conſiderable part of thoſe through whom our religion has been handed down to us, virtue, or rather godlineſs, which was an improved ſubſtitute for virtue, conſiſted in ſelf-denial: not in ſelf-denial for the ſake of ſociety, but in ſelf-denial for its own ſake. One pretty general rule ſerved for moſt occaſions: not to do what you had a mind to do; or, in other words, not to do what would be for your advantage. By this of courſe was meant temporal advantage; to which ſpiritual advantage was underſtood to be in conſtant and diametrical oppoſition.—Now, to get money is what moſt men have a mind to do; becauſe he who has money gets, as far as it goes, moſt other things that he has a mind for. Of courſe no body was to get money: indeed why ſhould he, when he was not ſo much as to keep what he had got already? To lend money at intereſt, is to get money, or at leaſt to try to get it; of courſe it was a bad thing to lend money upon ſuch terms. The better the terms, the worſe it was to lend upon them; but it was bad to lend upon any terms by which any thing could be got. What made it much the worſe was, that it was acting like a Jew; though all Chriſtians at firſt were Jews, and continued to do as Jews did, after they had become Chriſtians, yet in proceſs of time it came to be diſcovered, that the diſtance between the mother and the daughter church could not be too wide.

By degrees, as old conceits gave place to new, nature ſo far prevailed, that the objections to getting money in general,

were pretty well over-ruled; but ſtill this Jewiſh way of getting it was too odious to be endured. Chriſtians were too intent upon plaguing Jews, to liſten to the ſuggeſtion of doing as Jews did, even though money were to be got by it. Indeed the eaſier method, and a method pretty much in vogue, was, to let the Jews get the money any how they could, and then ſqueeze it out of them as it was wanted.

In proceſs of time, as queſtions of all ſorts came under diſcuſſion, and this, not the leaſt intereſting, among the reſt, the anti-jewiſh ſide of it found no un-opportune ſupport in a paſſage of Ariſtotle, that celebrated heathen, who, in all matters wherein heatheniſm did not deſtroy his competence, had eſtabliſhed a deſpotic empire over the Chriſtian world. As fate would have it, that great philoſopher, with all his induſtry, and all his penetration, notwithſtanding the great number of pieces of money that had paſſed through his hands (more perhaps than ever paſſed through the hands of a philoſopher before or ſince), and notwithſtanding the uncommon pains he had beſtowed on the ſubject of generation, had never been able to diſcover, in any one piece of money, any organs for generating any other ſuch piece. Emboldened by ſo ſtrong a body of negative proof, he ventured at laſt to uſher into the world the reſult of his obſervations, in the form of an univerſal propoſition, that *all money is in its nature barren*. You, my friend, to whoſe caſt of mind ſound reaſon is much more congenial than ancient philoſophy, you have, I dare to ſay, gone before me in remarking, that the practical interference from this ſhrewd obſervation, if it afforded any, ſhould have been, that it would be to no purpoſe for a man to try to get five per cent. out of money—not, that if he could contrive to get ſo much, there would be any harm in it. But the ſages of thoſe days did not view the matter in that light.

A conſideration that did not happen to preſent itſelf to that great philoſopher, but which had it happened to preſent itſelf, might not have been altogether unworthy of his notice, is, that though a *daric* would not beget another daric, any more than it would a ram, or an ewe; yet, for a daric which a man borrowed, he might get a ram and a couple of ewes, and that the ewes, were the ram left with them a certain time, would probably not be barren. That then, at the end of the year, he would find himſelf maſter of his three ſheep, together with two, if not three, lambs; and that if he ſold his ſheep again to pay back his daric, and gave one of his lambs for the uſe of it in the mean time, he would be two lambs, or at leaſt one lamb, richer, than if he had made no ſuch bargain."

The reader will probably ſmile at theſe theological and philoſophical conceits, which, in their day, were conſidered as of very ſerious importance. But if theſe arguments do not ſatisfy him as to the origin of the general prejudice entertained in Europe againſt the word *uſury*, let him try, if he can, to diſcover any other that is leſs liable to objection. Our author, indeed, takes notice of another circumſtance, which would naturally ſerve to continue the prejudice againſt the man who wiſhed to lend money at intereſt, and which ſtill continues, and ever will continue, to operate as long as this buſineſs ſhall ſubſiſt. It is the general favour that the liberal and the profuſe get from the world at large, who often profit by their profuſion and prodigality; and the comparative coldneſs they entertain for the man of cautious œconomy, who does not ſcatter his effects heedleſsly among the giddy multitude; and who, in guarding himſelf from loſs, is under the neceſſity of ſometimes uſing harſh meaſures to recover his own from their heedleſs and unthinking favourite. Should a ſet of men, who, from the prejudices of mankind muſt ever have this powerful difficulty to ſurmount, be unjuſtly precluded by the law from demanding what ſtrict equity and juſtice require?

Mr Bentham next conſiders *compound intereſt*, which is diſcountenanced by the law, in the ſame manner as uſury, and ſeemingly with as little reaſon, as it would be in moſt caſes equally beneficial to the borrower and the lender to permit it.

"It may, however, be impoſſible, ſay you, it often is impoſſible, for the borrower to pay the intereſt at the day; and you ſay truly. What is the inference? That the creditor ſhould *not* have it in his power to ruin the debtor for not paying at the day, and that he *ſhould* receive a compenſation for the loſs occaſioned by ſuch failure. He has it in his power to ruin him, and he has it *not* in his power to obtain ſuch compenſation. The judge, were it poſſible

for

for an arreſted debtor to find his way into a judge's chamber, inſtead of a ſpunging-houſe, might award a proper reſpite, ſuited to the circumſtances of the parties. It is not poſſible: but a reſpite is purchaſed, proper or not proper, perhaps at ten times, perhaps at a hundred times the expence of compound intereſt, by putting in bail, and fighting the creditor through all the windings of miſchievous and unneceſſary delay.—Such is the reſult of this tenderneſs of the law."

Our undaunted champion purſues this miſchievous principle through all its mazes, and vigorouſly attacks it under all its various forms. To this claſs belong the two crimes now ſeldom heard of and little known, which have obtained the names of *maintenance* and *champerty*. Theſe he thus defines:

"To the head of maintenance, I think you refer, beſides other offences which are to the preſent purpoſe, that of purchaſing, upon any terms, any claim which it requires a ſuit at law or in equity to enforce.

Champerty, which is but a particular modification of this ſin of maintenance, is, I think, the furniſhing a man who has ſuch a claim with regard to a real eſtate, ſuch money as he may have occaſion for, to carry on ſuch claim, upon the terms of receiving a part of the eſtate in caſe of ſucceſs."

Againſt theſe two ſuppoſed crimes, the law, it ſeems, has provided very high penalties; and to what do theſe tend, but to ruin entirely, in many caſes, the unfortunate individuals whoſe circumſtances might have been retrieved by the aſſiſtance they might have obtained, but for theſe cruel and injudicious ſtatutes? Our author produces ſome caſes that fell within his own knowledge, which indiſputably prove the juſtneſs of our remark; and we ourſelves, were it neceſſary, could adduce many others that come within our own recollection, which would effectually corroborate it. But we muſt no longer detain our readers than barely to inform them, that in the following part of the work he defends, with great force and propriety, that uſeful claſs of men called *projectors*, to whom Britain owes ſo much for the improvement of her arts and manufactures, from ſome ſevere animadverſions againſt them, thrown out, we preſume, inadvertently, by Dr Adam Smith, in his celebrated work on the Wealth of Nations. But for this, and many other particulars, we muſt refer the inquiſitive reader to the work itſelf.

If we miſtake not, this tract will furniſh ground for many ample diſcuſſions, that will, we hope, terminate in the emancipating the human mind from many great errors, that capitally influence the buſineſs of human life. The ingenious author has only ſketched out a bold outline, and has not intended to take in every particular. We foreſee, that little minds, which cannot graſp the whole, will lay hold of theſe particulars to raiſe ſome outcry, and give themſelves a temporary importance in their own eyes. This is juſt as it ſhould be. It will bring the ſubject again and again under review, which can only tend to diſcover truth the more clearly. M.

The Queſtion of Wool truly ſtated. In which the facts are examined for and againſt the bill now depending in Parliament. 8vo. 6 *d.* Nicoll.

THIS little pamphlet might ſerve as a model for compoſitions of this ſort. Important facts, on which hang the true merits of the queſtion, are ſtated with a diſtinctneſs, perſpicuity, and brevity, that muſt prove highly ſatisfactory to every candid inquirer. The author is evidently maſter of the ſubject himſelf, and he compreſſes into a ſingle page more real information than is uſually to be found in whole volumes, written on commercial queſtions.

He begins with obſerving that no ſet of men ſhould come to parliament to demand an alteration of the ſubſiſting laws, unleſs they can ſhew,

1. That they are under the preſſure of ſome general or particular evil, which is of magnitude ſufficient to call for the interference of the legiſlature.

2. That the ſpecific method of removing ſuch evil which they propoſe to be adopted, is beſt calculated for doing it, with the leaſt poſſible inconvenience to others.

He next inquires, whether, in the preſent caſe, the allegation of the woollen manufacturers, that their trade is declining, be well founded. On this head he ſhews, from a ſtatement laid before the Houſe of Commons, that the average exports of woollen goods were as under, viz.

For ſeven years, from 1776 to 1782, - - L. 3,162,428
Average of 1783 and 1784, 3,427,984
Average of 1785, 1786, and 1787, - - 3,697,653

From which it appears that woollen manufactures *for exportation* are not on the decline, but much the reverſe.

Though it be more difficult to aſcertain the amount of the manufacture for *the home-market*, he clearly ſhews that the ſame thing has taken place with regard to one of the greateſt manufactures in the kingdom, the Yorkſhire fabric of broads and narrows, from the following ſtatement of the quantities ſtamped:

Average of four years 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782,	Broads, L.	3,446,838
	Narrows,	2,625,282
Together -		6,072,120
Average of 1783 and 1784,	Broads,	4,323,855
	Narrows,	3,324,325
Together -		7,648,180
Average of 1785, 1786, and 1787,	Broads,	4,876,887
	Narrows,	3,668,074
Together, -		8,544,961

That the manufacture of ſuperfine cloth has advanced in a yet higher ratio, he concludes from the following ſtatement of the quantities of Spaniſh wool imported during the ſame period:

Average for ſeven years from 1776 to 1782, L. 1,578,085
Ditto of 1783 and 1784, 2,116,183
Ditto of 1785, 1786, and 1787, 2,966,389

And the year 1787 is L. 4,188,280, being the greateſt import ever known.

Theſe facts, taken together, prove in a very ſatisfactory manner, that there is no decline in the woollen manufacture at the preſent time.

He next proceeds to inquire if the complaint of the great increaſe of ſmuggling of wool be well founded? And here, controverting Mr Anſtie's ſtatement of this article (according to which it would appear that the average from 1783 to 1787, both inclusive, amounts only to 11,000 *tods**), he ſhews by an authentic account of the wool imported into France from England, produced by Sir Joſeph Banks, that it was as under:

	L.	Livres.
In 1782	208,062	312,126
1783	286,328	389,201
1784	219,862	344,612
1785	253,005	390,439
1786	262,320	357,649
1787	104,591	183,128

This account is corroborated by another produced by Mr Arthur Young, from which it ſeems proved that ſmuggling of wool is not gaining ground, but has actually of late greatly declined.

He then ſhews that the price of wool (Spaniſh wool excepted) is nearly 100 per cent. dearer in France than in England, and of courſe that ſmuggling, in one way or other, muſt ever prevail while that diſparity ſubſiſts; but that at the higheſt, as the quantity of wool grown in this country amounts (according to a ſtatement produced by Mr Erſkine) to about 600,000 packs; and the average export to France, even according to Mr Anſtie's ſtatement, to no more than 11,000; this muſt appear ſuch a trifling quantity as to deſerve no parliamentary notice.

Theſe are valuable facts, and we have choſen to tranſcribe them, thinking they might be of uſe to many of our readers. The remaining part of the pamphlet conſiſts of pertinent remarks on the wool-bill propoſed, the general tendency of which he ſeverely condemns; and points out the great abſurdity and iniquity of its clauſes. If members of parliament would take time to conſider ſuch performances as the preſent, we ſhould not be ſo often peſtered with abſurd laws, which muſt be repealed in a ſhort time, after having greatly retarded the general proſperity of the country while they continue in force. M.

Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, ſelected from different hiſtories, with obſervations and reflections, chiefly adapted to common life, and particularly intended for the inſtruction of youth. To which are added, notes hiſtorical. By J. Holt. Vol. 2. 12mo 2s. 6d. Robinſons.

THE Characters in this volume, which extend from Richard II. to Henry VIII. are judiciouſly compiled, and the remarks intelligent and inſtructive. From the character of Henry IV. Mr Holt takes occaſion to obſerve, "how neceſſary it is that young perſons eſpecially ſhould be conſtantly on their guard againſt the firſt deviation from the paths of virtue.—'Henry (ſays Mr Hume, ſpeaking of the enormities by which he obtained the crown,) was inſenſibly led into this blameable conduct by a train of incidents which few

* Should not this be packs? A tod is only 28 lb. a pack is 240lb.

few men poſſeſs virtue enough to withſtand." —" To enable thoſe who are entering upon active life to avoid being inſenſibly led into theſe errors (adds Mr Holt), we will make ſome brief obſervations. It is but ſeldom that men, in their common tranſactions, think at all; and, probably, fewer ſtill deliberately think of the rectitude, or depravity, of what they are about. We are often impelled by paſſion or habit. " Henry (ſays Hume) was tame from caution, humble from fear, cruel from policy, and rapacious from indigence." Whilſt any one yields himſelf to be governed by theſe, or ſuch like properſities, there is little uſe made of reflection; therefore, we cannot probably do better than accuſtom ourſelves to an early habit of thoughtfulneſs. And yet it is well known to every inſtructor of youth, how difficult it is to impreſs this habit on the mind. Emulation or fear moſt generally enforce the performance of a taſk; nay, the more advanced in life, the ſtudious perſon, confeſſes how untoward this act of the mind frequently is; that, notwithſtanding his utmoſt efforts, a reſiſtance is ſtill made, which he cannot conquer. Nevertheleſs, Memory, which is the power of recollecting things paſt, and which brutes poſſeſs in a certain degree; and Thought, which may be defined a *right* conception of things; may be greatly improved by dint of induſtry and early diſcipline." ..... " Mankind in general act as if nothing more was neceſſary than to drown all thought, and then give themſelves up, to be led or driven, as paſſion ſways. Hence what can be more impious than to ſpurn this ineſtimable gift, or bury this talent, which was given for the important purpoſe of diſcerning good from evil;—and then to pretend, in excuſe for all the madneſs they are guilty of, that they did not *think*; in other words, becauſe they would not take the pains to think? For this purpoſe, it would be uſeful for every one to ſpend ſome time every day in the following reflections:—whether he indulges paſſion or appetite beyond the intention of nature; whether he only conſults health, in eating, ſleeping, and in recreations; whether he yields to anger, upon ſmall or no provocations; whether he fulfils the duties of life according to the extent of his abilities. If any one ſhould accuſtom himſelf to ſuch ſelf-examination, we may truſt ſuch diſcipline would not be miſapplied —There is, perhaps, however, no one, whatever his rank or ſtation may be, ſo hardened in the ways of wickedneſs who does not intend, ſome time or other, to review his conduct, and regulate the remainder of his life by the laws of virtue. But new temptations attach him, new invitations of pleaſure or intereſt preſent themſelves, and the hour of reformation is delayed till to-morrow; and thus every delay gives vice another opportunity of fortifying itſelf by habit; and the change of manners, though it may be ſincerely intended, is poſtponed to the time when ſome craving appetite ſhall be fully gratified, or ſome powerful allurement have loſt its importunity; and ſo the firſt imperceptible ſtep in vice leads the ſinner on—till he become at laſt, like Henry IV. " a penitent for ſins, becauſe he could no longer enjoy the fruits of his tranſgreſſion "

On the conduct of Henry's ſon and ſucceſſor we find the following acute reflections:

" Henry V. preſents to us a character but ſeldom found, namely, a libertine reclaimed; as ſuch examples are rare, they are more remarkable. It ſhould ſeem too, that Henry's intemperances were of that ſpecies, above all others the moſt deſtructive to the health of the body, and moſt unfriendly to the cultivation of the mind; and, perhaps, an example of more virtuous reſolution can hardly be diſplayed than he who has conquered a habit of drunkenneſs: that Henry was guilty of *this vice* appears too evident, from the company he kept, the frolics he committed with his companions, and the place where they aſſociated *, to admit of a doubt; but that he conquered this habit appears alſo equally evident, ſince his character, afterwards, is of a prince, " chaſte, temperate, moderate, devout." G.

The Country Book-Club: A Poem. 4to. 2 s. 6 d. Lowndes.

THIS poem is dedicated to the Rev. N. Forſter, D. D. and prefaced with a reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers. The poet's Helicon and patron appear to be in Eſſex. The ſcene is laid in a place where we ſhould have doubted if ſuch a ſubject exiſted, and which to us appears leaſt calculated for it—

" A *cottage* book-club on a *village green*"

at the Marlborough Head thatched alehouſe. Members: the ſurgeon-barber, who once, in bleeding a ploughman, forgot to bind up his arm in talking geometry to him; the 'ſquire, in his chariot drawn by a pair of old plough horſes; the ſmart draper (perhaps rather *tailor*) of the green; the rural bookſeller (whom we underſtand to be the *clerk* of the pariſh); a country *printer*; the curate of the pariſh; and the landlord's virgin daughter, bringing in a ſmoking bowl of punch, which the company empty to her health, and then proceed to throw the books at each other's heads.

Such is the plan, and ſuch the *dramatis perſonæ*. We ſhall ſelect the printer's character for a ſpecimen of this motley poem.

" Defend us, angels! miniſters of grace!
Say, what art thou that glid'ſt through yonder ſpace?

* *Blue Boar, Eaſtcheap.*

I tremble while I mark thy ſolemn air,
Thy clouded brow, blue eyes, and ſhaggy hair;
Thy ink-beſpatter'd garments, patch'd and torn;
Thy griſly beard, full many a day unſhorn.
From whence thou cameſt, what thy purpoſe, tell:
I ſwear——but now methinks I know thee well.
An imp thou art; thou com'ſt from realms of night,
Where ſtraggling lamps emit a gloomy light;
Where ghaſtly demons, for deſtruction made,
In ſolemn ſilence ply their midnight trade;
Where myſtic types and figures are combin'd,
And forg'd in fetters that enchain mankind;
Where the huge preſs, beſet by ſable drones,
Sends forth its hollow and eternal groans.
Yet, gentle *village ſprite*, thour't free, I own,
From deeds that ſtain thy blacker tribe in town
In truth thou art, as all the pariſh think,
A harmleſs *devil* as e'er dealt in ink.
When erſt at day-break I have roſe unſeen,
To take my lonely walk acroſs the green,
Full oft I've ſpied thee over yonder land,
With yellow bruſh and pipkin in thy hand,
Paſting on barns and trees, and huts of clay,
Thy reeking hand-bills in the traveller's way.
Not royal Cæſar, when he roſe to quote,
'Mongſt laurel'd chiefs, the favourite book he wrote,
That book deſign'd to ſpread through various clime,
And tell his mighty deeds to diſtant time,
E'er felt a tranſport half ſo keen as thine,
When firſt thou turn'ſt to view thy own deſign;
To read, on papers ſtuck where ivies crawl
O'er gaping crannies of ſome cottage wall,
In rude and ſhapeleſs characters diſplay'd,
The great, th' important words, "*Loſt, Stolen, or Stray'd!*"
Yet hold—thy preſence all the club intreat;
Then come, neglected artiſt, take thy ſeat;
Draw near the 'ſquire, embrace the foaming ſlip,
And hang a pipe upon thy quiv'ring lip."

The poem is embelliſhed with a tolerable deſign of the groupe, by Smitke and Smith. G.

LONDON.

Religion, &c.

Defences of Unitarianiſm, for the year 1787. Containing, letters to the Rev. Dr Geddes, to the Rev. Dr Price, Part 2. and to the candidates for orders in the two univerſities, Part 2. relating to Mr Howe's appendix to his fourth volume of obſervations on books, a letter by an under-graduate of Oxford, Dr Croft's Bampton's lectures, and ſeveral other publications. By Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F. R. S. Ac. Imp. Petrop. R. Pariſ. Holm. Taurin. Aurel. Med. Paris. Harlem. Cantab. Americ. et Philad. Socius. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. Birmingham printed; ſold by *Johnſon* in London. —— Dr Prieſtly, finding his opponents ſo numerous, that it is become impoſſible for him to make particular replies to each, propoſes to write one pamphlet annually, in which he will take notice of every thing which he ſhall think deſerving of it, in ſuch publications in favour of the doctrine of the Trinity, as the preceding years ſhall produce. M.

Jeſus Chriſt the true God, and only object of ſupreme adoration. By J. Hodſon, M. D. 12mo. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Deighton.*

The Chriſtian ſcheme, or goſpel method of ſalvation, fully opened and clearly ſhewn. In a ſeries of queſtions and anſwers, in which the fundamental principles of the Chriſtian religion are laid down in a plain and eaſy manner, and ſo arranged as to form a regular plan or ſyſtem; a plan founded on divine authority, and equally conſonant to reaſon and ſcripture. By the Rev. Joſeph Nelſon, vicar of Skipwith, Yorkſhire. 12mo. 1 s. *Robinſons.*

The ſpiritual privileges connected with the primitive Chriſtian's faith, worſhip, and practice; as founded on the unity of God, the precepts and example of Jeſus, the Mediator of the new covenant. By James Strephon, author of Epaphras's letters in defence of the unity of God 12mo. 1 s. *Johnſon.*

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

Univerſal hiſtory, ancient and modern; in a ſeries of letters to a youth at ſchool. Exhibiting a view of the origin, progreſs, decline and fall of every conſiderable ſtate, from the earlieſt times to the preſent period. With a copious chronological table of remarkable events and occurrences, from the creation to the year 1787. By the Rev. Richard Turner jun. LL. D. late of Magdalene Hall, Oxford. 12mo. 3 s. bound. *Robinſons.*

A full and accurate report of the trial between Mr Stephens, truſtee to E. Bowes, commonly called Counteſs of Strathmore, and Andrew Robinſon Stoney Bowes, Eſq; her ſecond huſband, in the court of common pleas, before Lord Loughborough, May 19. 1788. 4to. 2 s. *Kearſley.*

Letter from M. Lambert, comptroller general of the French finances, to Mr Jefferſon, miniſter plenipotentiary for the United States of America at the court of Verſailles; with an arret of the King's council of ſtate, for the encouragement of the commerce of France with the United States of America. Both dated Dec. 29. 1787, and publiſhed by authority in France. 4to. 1 s. *Johnſon* in London.

Medicine, Chemiſtry, &c.

Pharmacopœia collegii regalis medicorum Londinenſis. 4to. 9 s. boards. *Johnſon.*

A treatiſe on tropical diſeaſes, and the climate of the Weſt Indies. By Benjamin Moſeley,

Moſeley, M. D. Member of the royal college of phyſicians. 8vo. 6 s. boards. *Cadell.*

Firſt lines of the theory and practice of philoſophical chemiſtry. By John Berkenhout, M. D. 8vo. 6 s. 6 d. boards. *Cadell.*

Miſcellaneous.

An eſſay on the powers and mechaniſm of nature; intended, by a deeper analyſis of phyſical principles, to extend, improve, and more firmly eſtabliſh, the grand ſuperſtructure of the Newtonian ſyſtem. By Robert Young. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Becket, &c.*

The inſufficiency of the cauſes to which the increaſe of our poor, and of the poor's rates, have been commonly aſcribed; the true ones ſtated; with an enquiry into the mortality of country houſes of induſtry, and a ſlight general view of Mr Acland's plan for rendering the poor independent. By the Rev. J. Howlett, vicar of Great Dunmow, Eſſex. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Richardſon.*

Obſervations on the late increaſe of the dividend on bank ſtock. 8vo. 6d. *Sewell.*

Extravagance ſupported on the principles of policy and philoſophy. 8vo. 2 s. *Symmonds.*

Conſiderations on parochial evils: in a letter addreſſed to Thomas Gilbert, Eſq; 8vo. 1 s. *L. Davis.*

Examination of the Rev Mr Harris's ſcriptural reſearches on the licitneſs of the ſlave-trade. By the Rev. James Ramſay. 8vo. 6 d. *Philips.*

An anſwer to the Rev. Mr Harris's "ſcriptural reſearches on the licitneſs of the ſlave trade." By the Rev. W. Hughes, M. A. 8vo. 1 s. *Cadell.*

A ſummary view of the objects and beneficial proviſions in Mr Gilbert's new bill, intended to recommend it to public notice and encouragement. 8vo. 1 s. *Debrett.*

Curſory remarks on Mr Gilbert's laſt bill, for the better relief and employment of the poor, &c. and his conſiderations thereon: in a letter to that gentleman. By H. Bate Dudley, Clerk, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Eſſex. 8vo. 1 s. *Debrett.*

Remarks upon the late reſolutions, &c. publiſhed by Henry Zouch, Clerk, (a juſtice of the peace), in the year 1776, and now republiſhed by a member of parliament. Together with a few remarks upon Mr Gilbert's preſent bill, which is ſhortly to be offered to the Houſe of Commons. 8vo. 1 s. *Cadell.*

A letter to Arthur Young, Eſq; on the bill now depending in parliament to prevent the exportation of Wool. By Thomas Day, Eſq; 8vo. 1 s. *Stockdale.*

A ſpeech on the wool bill, that might have been ſpoken in the Houſe of Commons, May 1. 1788, on the queſtion of adjourning the conſideration to that day three months. 8vo. 6 d. *Nicoll*, St Paul's Churchyard.

While we live let us live. A ſhort view of the competition between the manufacturer and land worker, occaſioned by a late publication, intitled *Live and let live.* 8vo. 1 s. Printed at Norwich.

Sunday-ſchool dialogues; being an abridgement of the firſt principles of religion, &c. adapted to the capacity of the infant mind. 12mo. 3 d. *Marſhall.*

The lady's encyclopædia; or a conciſe analyſis of the belles lettres, the fine arts, and the ſciences. Illuſtrated with 50 engraved heads, and 34 maps. By the Rev. J. Scally, LL. D. member of the Roman academy 3 vols. 12mo. 12 s. boards. *Murray.*

Ruddiman improved: or, the rudiments of the Latin tongue, in queſtion and anſwer, after the manner of Ruddiman. 12mo. 1 s. 6 d. bound. *Buckland.*

Hiſtorical ſketches of civil liberty; from the reign of Henry VIII. to the acceſſion of the houſe of Stuart; with an account of the antiquity, uſe, and duty of juries: In which are interſperſed ſeveral intereſting particulars, illuſtrative of the liberties of the ſubject. 8vo. 6 s. boards. *Robinſons.*

An account of the culture and uſe of the mangel wurzel, or root of ſcarcity; tranſlated from the French of the Abbé de Commerell. The fourth edition. 8vo. 2 s *Dilly.*

An hiſtorical memoir of the firſt year of the reign of FREDERICK WILLIAM II. King of Pruſſia; read at a public meeting of the royal academy of ſciences and belles lettres at Berlin, Aug. 23 1787. By the Count de Hertzberg, miniſter of ſtate, curator and member of the academy. Tranſlated from the French. 8vo. 1 s. *Bell.*

The wreck of Weſtminſter Abbey; alias, the ordeal of ſepulchral candour; being a ſelection from the monumental records of the moſt conſpicuous perſonages who flouriſhed toward the latter end of the eighteenth century. 4to. 2 s. 6 d. *Stalker.* A. D. 2001.

Familiar letters from a gentleman to a few ſelect friends; with ſome original poems on various ſubjects. 8vo. 4 s. boards. *Murray, &c.*

The twin brothers; or a new book of diſcipline for infidels and old offenders. In verſe and proſe. 8vo. 2 s. ſewed. *Elliot & Co.*

Senſe againſt ſound; or, a ſuccedaneum for Abbey muſic. 4to. 2 s. *Stalker.*

The pocket peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland; containing the deſcent and preſent ſtate of every noble family; with the extinct, forfeited, and dormant titles of the three kingdoms. Alſo general and particular indexes, and tranſlations of their mottos. 12mo. 2 vols. 7 s. boards. *Rivingtons, &c.*

Entertainment.

Entertainment.

Auguſta; or, The dependant niece. 2 vols. 12mo. 5 s. ſewed. *Vernor.*

Catharine; or, the wood of Lewellyn. A deſcriptive tale. 12mo. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed *Lane.*

Auguſta; or, the female travellers. A novel. 12mo. 3 vols 7 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Lane.*

Features from life; or, a ſummer viſit. By Miſs Blower. 12mo. 2 vols. 6 s. ſewed. *Kearſley.*

Clara and Emmeline; or, the maternal benediction. By Mrs Helme, authoreſs of Louiſa, or, the cottage on the moor. 12mo. 2 vols. 6 s. ſewed. *Kearſley.*

Fairy tales, ſelected from the beſt authors. 12mo. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Lane.*

Favourite tales from the French. 12mo. 3 s. ſewed. *Robinſons.*

Authentic and intereſting memoirs of Miſs Anne Sheldon. 12mo. 4 vols. 10 s. ſewed. Sold by all the Bookſellers.

Plays and Poetry.

Clariſſa; or, the fatal ſeduction. A tragedy in proſe. By Robert Porrett. 8vo. 5 s. *Lowndes.*

The Prince of Angola; a tragedy, altered from the play of Oroonoko, and adapted to the circumſtances of the preſent times. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. Printed at Mancheſter.

The Patriot King; or, Alfred and Elvida. An hiſtorical tragedy. By Alex. Bicknell, author of the life of King Alfred, &c. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. Printed for the *Author.*

The conſtant maid; or, Poll of Plympton. A muſical entertainment, in two parts. By the author of the Birth-day. 8vo. 1 s. *Bew.*

A match for a widow; or, the frolics of fancy. A comic opera, in three acts. As performed at the theatre-royal, Dublin. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Dilly.*

Excurſions to Parnaſſus; or, the entertainment of a ſummer's vacation. By a gentleman of the univerſity of Cambridge. 4to. 2 s. 6 d ſewed. *Deighton.*

The journey to Brighton; an heroi-comic poem, &c &c. By Thomas Griffies. 4to. 2 s. 6 d. *Faulder.*

Ode, by Dr Samuel Johnſon, to Mrs Thrale, on their ſuppoſed approaching nuptials. 4to. 1 s. *Faulder.*

Soliloquy in a thatched building in a retired part of W—— Gardens. 4to. 2 s. 6 d. *Faulder.*

Tales, apologues, allegories, viſions, epigrams, epitaphs, &c. in verſe. By William Walbeck. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. *Faulder.*

Poetical eſſays on moral ſubjects; to which is added, a winter-piece in proſe. By a youth. 12mo. 1 s. 6 d. *Backland.*

The book of Pſalms illuſtrated, by an improved tranſlation of the proper Pſalms, more conformable to the Hebrew original, and a poetical verſion of each agreeable thereto; with notes, critical and explanatory, in which the prophecies of the Meſſiah are particularly pointed out; being an attempt to render the reading of the Pſalms, as a part of divine ſervice, more intelligible and inſtructive. By a layman. 8vo 2 s. *Robinſons.*

The Odiad; or battle of Humphries and Mendoza: a heroic poem. To which is added, a prefatory diſcourſe on boxing. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Lowndes* —— One couplet of this poem deſerves to be quoted for its ſingular felicity of expreſſion:

"Bold Humphries totters,—foil'd in ev'ry thwack—
Head, eyes, ears, noſe, lips, teeth, loins, belly, back."

EDINBURGH.

New Chronological Tables: containing, 1. an equation table. 2. A table, ſhewing, by the dominical letter, the day of the week and month in any year to come. 3. A table, ſhewing, by the golden number, the day of new moon in any month or year until the 1900. 4. A tide-table, ſhewing high water at Leith. 5. Two circular tables, containing all the viſible eclipſes until the 1900. 3 s. Sets may be had framed, with or without glaſs. Sold by *J. Ruſſel*, the publiſher, Falkirk; and by *C. Elliot*, Edinburgh.

Morton's edition of the Scots poets. vol. 3. 1 s. 6 d. Containing memoirs of Gavin Douglas, Biſhop of Dunkeld, from an original MS. in the poſſeſſion of the literary and antiquarian ſociety of Perth; and Dunbar's poems. *The publiſhers*, Perth. *Elliot*, &c Edinburgh.

Sketch of a plan for augmenting the livings of the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland, by means of the vacant ſtipends. With tables and illuſtrations. By Sir H. Moncreiff Wellwood, Bt, D. D. 4to. 1 s. 6 d. *Creech.*

Infancy, or the management of children. A didactic poem. In ſix books. By H. Downman, M. D. 12mo. 2 s. 6 d. boards. *Bell.*

A ſhort ſyſtem of arithmetic and book-keeping; with a ſupplement containing anſwers to the arithmetical queſtions. By Robert Hamilton, LL. D. Profeſſor of philoſophy in the Mariſchal college, Aberdeen. 2 s. 6 d *Elliot.*

An introduction to merchandiſe; containing a complete ſyſtem of arithmetic, algebra, forms of tranſacting bills of exchange, book-keeping in various forms, account of the trade of Great Britain, laws, &c relating to ſale, factorage, inſurance, ſhipping, &c. By the author of the foregoing treatiſe. 8vo. 7 s. 6 d. The 2d edition, corrected and improved, with a ſupplement. *Elliot.*

The religion of the ancient Greeks illuſtrated, by an explanation of their mythology. Tranſlated from the French of M. le Clerc de Septchenes, Secretaire du Cabinet du Roi. 8vo. 4 s. boards. *Elliot.*

ODE

ODE ON HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Written by Mr T. WARTON.

I.

WHAT native Genius taught the Britons bold
To guard their ſea-girt cliffs of old?
'Twas Liberty: ſhe taught diſdain
Of death, of Rome's imperial chain.
She bade the druid harp to battle ſound,
In tones prophetic, thro' the gloom profound
Of foreſts hoar, with holy foliage hung;
From grove to grove the pealing prelude rung;
Belinus call'd his painted tribes around,
And, rough with many a veteran ſcar,
Swept the pale Legions with his ſcythed car,
While baffled Cæſar fled to gain
An eaſier triumph on Pharſalia's plain;
And left the ſtubborn iſle to ſtand elate [ſtate!
Amidſt a conquer'd world, in lone majeſtic

II

A kindred ſpirit ſoon to Britain's ſhore
The ſons of Saxon Elva bore;
Fraught with th' unconquerable ſoul
Who died, to drain the warrior-bowl,
In that bright Hall, where Odin's Gothic throne [ſhone;
With the broad blaze of brandiſh'd falchions
Where the long roofs rebounded to the din
Of ſpectre-chiefs who feaſted far within:
Yet, not intent on deathful deeds alone,
They felt the fires of ſocial zeal,
The peaceful wiſdom of the public weal;
Though nurs'd in arms and hardy ſtrife,
They knew to frame the plans of temper'd life; [found
The king's, the people's, balanc'd claims to
On one eternal baſe, indiſſolubly bound.

III

Sudden, to ſhake the Saxon's mild domain,
Ruſh'd in rude ſwarms the robber Dane,
From frozen waſtes, and caverns wild,
To genial England's ſcenes beguil'd;
And in his clamorous van exulting came
The Demons foul of Famine and of Flame:
Witneſs the ſheep-clad ſummits, roughly crown'd
With many a frowning foſs, and airy mound,
Which yet his deſultory march proclaim!—
Nor ceas'd the tide of gore to flow,
Till Alfred's laws allur'd th' inteſtine foe;
And Harold calm'd his headlong rage
To brave atchievment, and to counſel ſage;
For oft in ſavage breaſts the buried ſeeds
Of brooding virtue live, and freedom's faireſt deeds!

IV.

But ſee, triumphant o'er the ſouthern wave,
The Norman ſweeps!—Tho' firſt he gave
New grace to Britain's naked plain,
With Arts and Manners in his train;
And many a Fane he rear'd, that ſtill ſublime [time;
In maſſy pomp has mock'd the ſtealth of
And Caſtle fair, that, ſtript of half its towers,
From ſome broad ſteep in thatter'd glory lours;
Yet brought he ſlavery from a ſofter clime.
Each eve, the curfeu's note ſevere
(That now but ſoothes the muſing poet's ear)
At the new tyrant's ſtern command,
Warn'd to unwelcome reſt a wakeful land;
While proud Oppreſſion o'er the raviſh'd field
High rais'd his armed hand, and ſhook the feudal ſhield.

V.

Stoop'd then that Freedom to deſpotic ſway,
For which, in many a fierce affray,
The Britons bold, the Saxons bled,
His Daniſh javelins Lefwin led [yoke?
O'er Haſtings' plain, to ſtay the Norman
She felt, but to reſiſt, the ſudden ſtroke:
The tyrant-baron graſp'd the patriot's ſteel,
And taught the tyrant-king its force to feel;
And quick revenge the regal bondage broke.
And ſtill, unchang'd and uncontroul'd,
Its reſcued rights ſhall the dread empire hold:
For lo, revering Britain's cauſe,
A King new luſtre lends to native laws!
The ſacred Sovereign of this feſtal day [ray!
On Albion's old renown reflects a kindred

A SONG *by the Earl of* CARLISLE.

MY heart's mighty empire bright Celia poſſeſt,
And reign'd a moſt abſolute queen in my breaſt;
Till too far ſhe preſum'd on the power that I gave,
And from a free ſubject ſoon made me a ſlave.
Love's laws ſhe ſubverted with inſolent pride,
And redreſs of my grievances ever deny'd.
In diſtreſs to Amelia my griefs I impart,
Amelia was deſtin'd to conquer my heart;
She ſummon'd each beauty to riſe up in arms,
And the tyrant drove out by the force of her charms.

The following SONG *is introduced into a recent publication, intitled,* The New Sylph, or Guardian Angel

MY Love has hied him to the field;
Attend him, tuneful bird;
Some ſolace to his labour yield,
And let thy ſong be heard.

My weary looks around I caſt,
And in his abſence mourn;
But when the toiling day is paſt,
Oh, haſten his return!

A roſe-tree in our garden grows,
With cluſt'ring branches preſt,
And underneath my fav'rite roſe
I'll let thee build thy neſt.

For the kind office that I aſk,
My gratitude thou'lt ſee;
And ſtill 'twill prove my deareſt taſk,
To guard thy young and thee! CLIO.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA.

A circumſtance lately happened at Peterſburgh, not a little diſtreſſing to her Imperial Majeſty. On the appointment of Paul Jones to a command in the Ruſſian fleet, the Britiſh officers, to the number of ſixty, waited on the Preſident of the Admiralty and tendered their commiſſions, declaring they would neither ſerve with nor under that renegado. By this ſtep ſeven or eight of their principal ſhips were ſo far diſofficered as not to be able to ſail till this matter was ſettled; which, it is ſaid, was ſoon accompliſhed, Jones being ſent to command in the Black ſea.

SWEDEN.

The powerful preparations that have long been carrying on in the ports of Sweden, appear now to be intended to act againſt Ruſſia, for the purpoſe of recovering the provinces of Finland and Carelia, formerly taken from the Swedes under the weak reign of Frederick, who, finding himſelf unfit to govern, reſigned the adminiſtration of government to his Queen.

It is pretended, that till the fleet of twelve ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates, which ſailed from Carlſcroon on June 5. was ready for ſea, her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia was ignorant of any hoſtile deſigns meditating by Sweden againſt the peace of her kingdoms; and accordingly it was not till the 18th of June that her ambaſſador and envoy extraordinary, Count Andre Raramouſsky, at the court of Stockholm, delivered a reſcript to Count d'Oxenſtein, the Swediſh miniſter, containing a recapitulation of what had lately paſſed on the ſubject of the armaments carrying on by Sweden, without the court of Stockholm thinking proper to give any formal notice thereof to the Court of Peterſburgh, till completely equipped; when he the Senator Count d'Oxenſtein, in the name of the King, did not fail to declare to the miniſter of a court, ſtrongly allied to Vienna [meaning France], that thoſe preparations were directed againſt Ruſſia, on a ſuppoſition, that Sweden was threatened to be attacked by the Empreſs; a ſuppoſition the more improbable, as during twenty-ſix years of her reign, and in the midſt of the repoſe which her empire enjoyed, the Empreſs had given unequivocal proofs of her ſincere deſire to cultivate and improve that harmony which ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two States; that now, when ſhe finds herſelf in a war which has been unjuſtly inſtigated againſt her, the diſpoſitions and preparations, viſibly and ſolely directed to that object, ſhould give cauſe of alarm to any neighbour, who did not nouriſh ſome ſecret intention to multiply her embarraſſments, and to take advantage of them.

In this ſituation, the Empreſs, on her part, has ordered the underſigned to declare, without reſerve, to his Swediſh Majeſty's miniſtry, *and to all who have any ſhare in the adminiſtration*, to aſſure them, that her High Imperial Majeſty could not give *them* a more ſolid proof of her pacific diſpoſition towards *them*, and of the intereſt ſhe takes in the preſervation of *their* tranquillity, than by aſſuring *them*, on her ROYAL WORD, that all the oppoſite intentions, which ſome might impute to her, are void of all foundation; but if, after ſo ſolemn an aſſurance, joined to the moſt convincing arguments, the public tranquillity ſhould be interrupted, her Imperial Majeſty is determined to await the event with confidence, relying on the powerful means which the Almighty has put in her hands, and which ſhe has never employed but for the glory of her empire and the happineſs of her people.

Count ANDRE RARAMOUFSKY.

Stockholm, June 18. 1788

To the above reſcript his Swediſh Majeſty did not loſe a moment to return an anſwer; in which his Majeſty obſerves, with ſome aſperity, on the manner in which it was attempted to *mark* a diſtinction between the King and the nation, in the aſſurances given by the Empreſs of her diſpoſition in *their* favour, and of the intereſt which ſhe takes in the preſervation of *their tranquillity*. Although in other reſpects the King recogniſes that purity of language obſerved by the court of Ruſſia to other ſtates, his Majeſty cannot reconcile ſuch fair profeſſions on the part of the Empreſs with thoſe unfriendly inſinuations, tending directly to diſſeminate principles throughout his kingdom ſubverſive of all good government; principles which he can never admit, accompanied with a declaration of ſuch a nature as he can hardly believe could be made to him by the court of Ruſſia; but rather that it was the language of the miniſter *alone* reſiding at his court; and therefore cannot, from this moment, acknowledge the Comte de Raramouſsky

Raramoufsky as envoy extraordinary to his court; reſerving himſelf until his arrival in Finland to anſwer the Empreſs of Ruſſia on the other articles of the declaration by his miniſter at Peterſburgh. Meanwhile his Majeſty finds himſelf obliged to require the departure of the Count, by announcing to that miniſter, that he can no longer treat with him, &c. &c. Immediately after this was read to the miniſter, a circular note was delivered, as uſual, to all the foreign miniſters, with the motives explanatory of this meaſure, &c.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The French ambaſſador at the Hague has preſented another memorial to the States General (a former memorial on the ſame ſubject having been preſented ſome time ago), by order of the King his maſter, acquainting their High Mightineſſes, "That in conſequence of the Dutch ambaſſador at Paris having delivered a copy of the treaty between England and Holland to the King, his Majeſty cannot help being ſurpriſed at finding, by the 6th article [p. 247.], that the governors of the Dutch poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies are conſtituted judges, whether upon any hoſtile act being committed, the ſame is done with juſtice; and ſuch being a power not to be delegated to any governor or governors whatever, and contrary to the treaty between France and Holland, his Majeſty therefore inſiſts, that the ſaid article be not ratified; or if it is unavoidable, that a ſpecial and ſimilar agreement may be entered into between France and Holland, as a ſupplement to the treaty now ſubſiſting between thoſe powers, which the Count de St Prieſt is empowered to enter into, together with ſuch other clauſes as may be thought neceſſary to ſtrengthen the alliance between France and the Republic."

FRANCE.

The parliament of Paris may be ſaid to be annihilated, as its functions are abridged, and ſome of them transferred to a court which had many years ſince fallen into diſuſe, but is now revived and re-eſtabliſhed. At his bed of juſtice, held lately at Verſailles, the King publiſhed an edict founded on this principle—"That in a great kingdom, there ſhould be only one King, one ſyſtem of laws, and one court for regiſtering and enrolling the laws which extend to the kingdom at large." By this edict then, the right of regiſtering or enrolling the edicts preſented in the King's name, for the general government of the kingdom at large, is for ever taken from the provincial parliaments, and veſted in a court (which is now reſtored) formerly known by the name of *la cour pleniere*, or the plenary or ſupreme court.

The new edict fixes and aſcertains the boundaries of juriſdiction aſſigned by the King to the *cour pleniere*, and to the provincial parliaments. From the former alone can remonſtrances in future be made to the King, relative to the regiſtering and enrolling of edicts; but the latter may addreſs remonſtrances on this ſubject to this ſupreme court, who are to judge and determine whether or not they ſhall be carried up to the throne. But with reſpect to edicts affecting only parts, and not the whole of the kingdom, the provincial parliament, to whoſe department ſuch edicts ſhall refer, may carry their remonſtrances directly, and not circuitouſly, to the King.

Such alterations in the civil and criminal codes have been made by his Majeſty at his late bed of juſtice, as are likely to ſimplify all law-proceedings in as great a degree as the reſtoration of the *cour pleniere* ſeems calculated for giving activity and energy to the adminiſtration of public affairs.

Verſailles, June 6. Yeſterday his Serene Highneſs the Duke of P——, three other Peers, and two Archbiſhops, went to the King's reſidence, where they delivered into the King's own hand a paper, of which the following is a copy:

The humble and dutiful proteſt of ——, in behalf of themſelves and the public.

"SIRE,

It is with grief we approach your Majeſty in the line of our duty, which we cannot withſtand, conſidering the preſent very alarming ſtate of public affairs, the diſcontents that prevail among people of every rank, the tumults that have already occurred, and the accounts that are arriving daily of freſh inſurrections of the moſt alarming kind, and the cauſes to which they are attributed.

As princes, pledged in the name of the whole nobility for the preſervation of the laws; as born Peers, for the ſecurity of the throne; and as citizens, bound for the public welfare; we cannot, conſiſtent with our loyalty to your Majeſty, our duty to ourſelves, the nation, and poſterity, let the preſent period paſs unnoticed.

Whatever be our ſorrow for the occaſion, duty preſſes us forward, juſtice requires, and zeal for the conſtitutional law of the land impells us to remonſtrate at your throne.

From theſe motives, it is our duty to proteſt againſt the diſſolution of the national parliament; the edicts of the 26th April, reſpecting the *cour plenière*, and all ſucceeding edicts that have paſſed in conſequence, and every other act contrary to the laws founded on juſtice, wiſdom, and moderation.

With the moſt loyal ſentiments we leave theſe before the King, hoping that God may incline our Sovereign to re-conſider this meaſure, and permit in future things to go on in that channel to which they have for ages been heretofore accuſtomed; and an alteration of which cannot but entail ruin, and the conſequences of which are too eaſy to be foreſeen on the Sovereign and the people."

Signed by 47 peers and biſhops, for themſelves and the nation.

On the evening after the King had received the above, a council was held, and *Letters de cachet* were abſolutely ſigned and iſſued out againſt the perſons who had ſubſcribed. At midnight one of the King's brothers went to the King, and prevailed to have the letters recalled; which his Majeſty happily agreed to, but has ſince, it is ſaid, put them in full force.

A paper, of which the following is a tranſlation, was lately ſeized at a private printing-preſs in Paris: a few copies of which had been previouſly circulated, and one of them ſtuck on the city gates.

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen,

YOUR hearts are full of grief and indignation. Every tongue proclaims the cauſe. A tyrant and his miniſters have trampled with impunity on your deareſt rights. He, who ſhould be the father of his people, is become their very bittereſt enemy, and implacable oppreſſor!

Not content with mocking our loyal ſervices, he dares to punith the men who are bold enough to tell him you feel! Your moſt illuſtrious fellow-citizens are puniſhed with exile.

Can you live, and ſuffer this? Exiſtence is contemptible without its ſweets, and thoſe ſweets of our exiſtence are our liberties. A certain perſon, and his abandoned adherents, are attempting to tread upon our necks. Not a ſingle law remains unviolated, that can favour the progreſs of the King's power: they tear up government by the roots, while there remains no hold to ſhelter you from oppreſſion.

Our remonſtrances are called diſloyal, becauſe they are bold. Our right of complaining they pronounce injurious, though the only right we have left, and ſtyle it irreconcileable to the conſtitution; though our laws permit us to plead our grievances before the throne, ſacrificed to injuſtice. The King tells us, with a ſneer, when we murmur, that we are miſled. Deteſted hypocriſy! they enjoy our complaints, inſtead of liſtening to them. Honey drops from the tongue, while a poiſon lurks within the heart.

Their mouths are filled with declaring a paſſion for the glory that reſults from reigning over freemen: yet they have been the dagger that ſtabs the very vitals of the conſtitution. Alas! what redreſs can we expect from men who add perjury to their other crimes, and who violate without remorſe the moſt ſacred obligation of ſociety?

Alas! friends and countrymen, the criſis is arrived, behold yourſelves at the eve of liberty, or miſerable and perpetual ſlavery! Fearleſs of the frowns and menaces of tyrants, let us pour in remonſtrances from every corner of the nation. To theſe, ſhould it become neceſſary, let us add the moſt ſpirited manifeſtos.

May Heaven and a repenting ſovereign avert the horrors of a civil war! But, if our intreaties prove in vain, ſhall we be tamely driven on to deſperation? No, let us make a laſt appeal to the all-powerful God of battles.

Oh! may the names of all thoſe who will not ſacrifice even life, to break the chains theſe tyrants are forging for us, and our poſterity, be branded with the blackeſt infamy! purſued by public deteſtation, even beyond the grave! May they be marked by curſing and bitterneſs for everlaſting ages!

"*To your tents, O Iſrael!*"

ENGLAND.

On Tueſday morning, June 3. Lord Mansfield ſent a ſervant from Caen Lodge to Mr Montague, the Maſter in Chancery, at Frognal Grove, near Hampſtead, requeſting that gentleman's company to dinner. The anſwer returned was, "That Mr Montague had come home the preceding evening from London ill, and remained then indiſpoſed." The meſſenger returned back, preſſing Mr Montague's attend-

ance

ance on his Lordſhip, who had ſome material buſineſs to communicate; upon which Mr Montague replied, "He would wait on the Earl in the afternoon." At five o'clock the Maſter went to Caen-Wood Lodge, where he was introduced to Earl Mansfield, who was alone. "I ſent for you, Sir," ſaid his Lordſhip, "to receive, as well officially, as an acquaintance and friend, the reſignation of my office; and in order to ſave trouble, I have cauſed the inſtrument to be prepared, as you will here ſee." He then introduced the paper, which, after Mr Montague had peruſed and found proper, the Earl ſigned. The Maſter underwrote it, and afterwards diſpatched it to the Lord Chancellor's houſe, who next day laid it before the King.

Some time after his Lordſhip's reſignation, the following letter was ſent to him, ſigned by the counſel of the King's bench bar who had practiſed in the court during his Lordſhip's adminiſtration:

"My Lord, It was our wiſh to have waited perſonally upon your Lordſhip in a body, to have taken our public leave of you on retiring from the office of Chief Juſtice of England; but judging of your Lordſhip's feelings upon ſuch an occaſion by our own, and conſidering beſides that our numbers might be inconvenient, we deſire in this manner affectionately to aſſure your Lordſhip, that we regret, with a juſt ſenſibility, the loſs of a magiſtrate, whoſe conſpicuous and exalted talents conferred dignity upon the profeſſion; whoſe enlightened and regular adminiſtration of juſtice made its duties leſs difficult and laborious, and whoſe manners rendered them pleaſant and reſpectable.

But while we lament our loſs, we remember with peculiar ſatisfaction, that your Lordſhip is not cut off from us by the ſudden ſtroke of painful diſtemper, or the more diſtreſſing ebb of thoſe extraordinary faculties which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed you amongſt men; but that it has pleaſed God to allow to the evening of an uſeful and illuſtrious life, the pureſt enjoyments which nature has ever allotted to it—the unclouded reflections of a ſuperior and unfading mind over its varied events, and the happy conſciouſneſs, that it has been faithfully and eminently devoted to the higheſt duties of human ſociety, in the moſt diſtinguiſhed nation upon earth.

May the ſeaſon of this high ſatisfaction bear its proportion to the lengthened days of your activity and ſtrength!"

The above letter being tranſmitted to the venerable Earl by Mr Erſkine, at the deſire of Mr Bearcroft, the ſenior of that bar, and the reſt of the gentlemen who ſubſcribed it, his Lordſhip immediately returned the following anſwer:

To the Hon. T. Erſkine, Serjeant's-inn.

"Dear Sir, I cannot but be extremely flattered by the letter which I this moment have the honour to receive.

If I have given ſatisfaction, it is owing to the learning and candour of the bar; the liberality and integrity of their practice freed the judicial inveſtigation of truth and juſtice from many difficulties. The memory of the aſſiſtance I have received from them, and the deep impreſſion which the extraordinary mark they have now given me of their approbation and affection has made upon my mind, will be a ſource of perpetual conſolation in my decline of life, under the preſſure of bodily infirmities, which made it my duty to retire.

I am, dear Sir, with gratitude to you and the other gentlemen, your moſt affectionate, and obliged humble ſervant,
Caen Wood, June 19. 1788. MANSFIELD."

Saturday evening, June 14. at twenty-ſix minutes after ſeven, arrived at the ſpot whereon Old Hicks's Hall ſtood, in St John's-ſtreet, Smithfield, Mr Powell, who ſet off from that place on Sunday the 8th, to walk to York and back in ſix days, making in the whole a diſtance of 404 miles. He reached Mickle-gate-bar in York laſt Wedneſday (the third day), ſome minutes before two o'clock; from that place, after ſome refreſhment and reſt, he ſet off at five in the afternoon, and was twenty-miles on his way back the ſame evening. At two o'clock on Saturday he was at Hatfield (twenty miles from town), where he ſtaid a conſiderable time to refreſh, and at Highgate he delayed half an hour. He came in for the laſt twenty miles at the rate of five miles an hour, and kept ſome of the equeſtrians, who went out to meet him, on a briſk trot all the way. From Highgate to town the crowd was exceeding great, inſomuch that when he came from thence, had not the horſemen made an opening for him to proceed, he would unavoidably have been hindered much in his pace.

He apparently came in as well and cheerful as when he ſet off: the populace hailed him with many a loud cheer on his arrival. Mr Powell is about 50 years of age: his firſt ſtoppage for reſt was at Stil-

ton,

ton, (75 miles from town), his next at Doncaster, 85 miles beyond Stilton.

Powell's original bett was only twenty guineas againſt twelve, that he did not perform in the time; but many more to a conſiderable amount were depending, particularly at the weſt end of the town. This wonderful taſk was performed in four hours and 34 minutes leſs than the limited time, which was twelve at midnight.

The following is a ſtate of crimes and punithments in London, for two years, being the ſheriffalties of James Sanderſon and Brook Watſon, and of Paul le Meſurier and Charles Higgins, abridged from their reports.

State of the Goal of Newgate, from Sept. 28. 1785 to Sept. 28. 1786—being the Sheriffalty of James Sanderſon and Brook Watſon, Eſqrs.

Including 441 priſoners received from the former ſheriffs Hopkins and Boydell—The total amount for the period above mentioned was 1796.

Of whom were executed,	68
Sent to the hulks,	350
Dead, - -	16
Diſcharged, -	891
	1325
Under ſentence of death, but reſpited, under ſentence of tranſportation, fined, and remained for trial, Sept. 28. 1786. - - -	471
Total	1796

The 471 juſt mentioned were delivered over in the uſual form Sept. 28. 1786. to Meſſ. Le Meſurier and Higgins, and from that time to Sept. 28. 1787, there were received for trial 1536, making, with the 471, the total 2007; and of this number 1454 were diſpoſed of as under:

Executed, - - -	87
Tranſported to Botany Bay,	117
Sent to the hulks, - - -	225
Dead, - - -	56
Diſcharged, - - -	969
	1454
Remained under ſentence of death and tranſportation, &c.	553
Making in all,	2007

The laſt 553 were of courſe delivered over to the preſent ſheriffs, on their coming into office.

During theſe two ſheriffalties, the number of murders was thirty-eight, of which however only ſix inſtances were proved, and the murderers executed.—The number of forgeries was alſo thirty-eight, of which ſix were puniſhed capitally, before the expiration of the late ſheriffalty.

It may not be unworthy of remark, that of the 155 executed, only fifty two were Londoners. The reſt were from the country, a few of America, and one or two foreigners. The profeſſions of the executed are ſpecified in the ſheriffs reports, and by far the greater part are labourers.

It appears from theſe accounts, that when people complain of the ſanguinary nature of our laws, and the frequency of our executions, they have not ſufficiently balanced one circumſtance againſt another. When they think it a ſhocking circumſtance that eight-ſeven perſons are executed in one year, they ſhould alſo conſider that this is eighty-ſeven out of two thouſand and ſeven. The number then will not appear to be ſo great; and it will ſtill appear leſs, if we conſider that of thoſe ſentenced to die, two thirds are in general pardoned, or their ſentence changed to tranſportation.

Debtors.

That we may have ſome idea of the number of debtors in Newgate, the following ſtatement is added,

The number of debtors in Newgate, from Sept. 28. 1785 to Sept. 28 1786.

was	*Well.*	*Sick.*	*Dead.*
Greateſt number	266	6	—
Loweſt number	119	1	—
Average number	147	3	7

From Sept. 28. 1786 to Sept. 28. 1787,

	Well.	*Sick.*	*Dead.*
Greateſt number	154	6	—
Loweſt number	118	1	—
Average number	141	3	10

Thurſday June 26. a greater fall of rain began about four o'clock in the afternoon, and continued inceſſantly for two hours, accompanied by ſome tremendous claps of thunder, than has been remembered in London for many years. The ſtreets were totally impaſſable for foot paſſengers; and, near Northumberland-houſe, where St Martin's-Lane joins the main-ſtreet, the current ran ſo ſtrong that carriages did not dare to venture through it. Near the bottom of Northumberland-

thumberland-ſtreet ſuch a ſtoppage took place in the ſewer, that it threw up the pavement half-way over the ſtreet. Immenſe damage was done, and much private property deſtroyed or ſpoiled.

During the above fall of rain, a ball of fire burſt about the middle of New George-ſtreet, broke the windows of ſeveral houſes, and entered one houſe, where it ſplit a cupboard in the parlour, defaced ſome pictures, and melted part of the water-pipe in the kitchen.

About five in the afternoon part of the wall in Tower-ditch gave way to the length of twenty yards and more; but its effects here were by no means ſo alarming as at firſt repreſented.

SCOTLAND.

Proceedings of the General Aſſembly [p. 251.]

Friday, May 23. The Aſſembly appointed the following miniſters to preach before the commiſſioner, viz. Mr Peter Primroſe at Dalgety, in the forenoon of Sunday May 26. and Mr William Little at Weſterkirk in the afternoon; and Mr John Inglis at Tibbermuir in the forenoon of Sunday June 1. and Mr John Scott at Auchtertool in the afternoon.

A letter from Dr Dryſdale was preſented to the Aſſembly, requeſting leave of abſence on account of his bad ſtate of health, which was granted; and Profeſſor Dalzell, agreeable to Dr Dryſdale's recommendation, was unanimouſly appointed to act as aſſiſtant clerk to this Aſſembly.

The committee appointed to draw up an anſwer to his Majeſty's letter, reported the ſame, which being read over, was objected to by Mr Ferguſſon of Craigdarroch, and ſeveral other members. The Hon. Henry Erſkine propoſed ſome alterations, to make the anſwer correſpond more nearly with the words of the letter, which he ſaid the Aſſembly never deviated from when they fully expreſſed their meaning. The following three paragraphs he propoſed to inſert:

"It gives the General Aſſembly the higheſt ſatisfaction, *that their conduct in their ſocial proceedings, and their real zeal for the ſupport of your Majeſty's government and Royal perſon*, have been thought worthy of your Majeſty's *approbation*.

"We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we truſt *our preſent meeting ſhall be characteriſed by every example againſt diſſent, and unneceſſary and unbecoming diſcuſſions; and that it ſhall hold forth every temptation to purſue the paths of Chriſtian virtue, and every diſcouragement to idleneſs and vice.*

"We ſhall further endeavour to obſerve your Majeſty's moſt gracious recommendation of *unanimity and brotherly love towards each other in all buſineſs which may be to judge of, in the end that this preſent Aſſembly may as happily conclude as any other which have preceded it.*"

N. B. The paſſages in *Italics* are *verbatim* from the King's letter.

Theſe alterations were objected to by the Lord Advocate, who ſaid, that as the anſwer was admitted to be drawn with the utmoſt propriety and elegance, and was preciſely the ſame in ſubſtance with the one now propoſed, and which was an echo to his Majeſty's moſt gracious letter, it appeared to him a matter of no conſequence which of them was adopted; and he thought that it would be diſreſpectful to the moderator, and the committee who drew up the anſwer, to reject ſo great a part of it, and to recommit it for the purpoſe of inſerting the expreſſions propoſed, which, though different in words, were preciſely of the ſame import.

The Lord Advocate was followed by the Solicitor-General and ſeveral other members, after which Mr Erſkine replied, and concluded with obſerving, That gentlemen might have what reaſons they pleaſed for this ſharp and inſulting deviation from the reſpect on every other occaſion ſhown to the King's letter; but this was clear, that thoſe who voted againſt the amendment muſt be underſtood to reject it as either conveying ſentiments they would not aſſent to, or as couched in language they were aſhamed to adopt, though they had not the reſolution to ſpeak out in what reſpects they object to a ſingle word of it.

Beſides the above members, ſome others took a part in the debate, particularly Mr Little of Weſterkirk, and Mr Willis at Leſlie, on the ſame ſide with Mr Erſkine; and on the other ſide Profeſſor Hill, Principal Maccormick, Dr Carlyle, Dr Grieve, Dr Johnſton, and Mr Burn at Forgan.

Mr Erſkine's amendments were negatived, 114 to 7.

The anſwer as it originally ſtood was then approved of, and ſubſcribed by the Moderator. His Grace the Commiſſioner tranſmitted it to his Majeſty; and it appeared

appeared in the London Gazette of May 31. viz

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

THE gracious letter with which your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to honour this meeting of the general aſſembly, was received with becoming reſpect and gratitude.

The diſtinguiſhed marks which your Majeſty has given of your royal approbation of the conduct of former aſſemblies, and which you graciouſly condeſcend to repeat at this time, afford us the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction, and are a moſt animating motive to induce us to perſevere in our earneſt endeavours for the preſervation and advancement of true religion and virtue, and to embrace every opportunity of teſtifying the ardent zeal which we feel for the ſupport of your Majeſty's government and royal perſon.

Upon your Majeſty's renewed aſſurances to preſerve to the church of Scotland all its legal rights, dignities, and privileges, we reſt with that entire confidence which is due from ſubjects to a ſovereign who makes the laws the rule of his government; and we bleſs the King of Kings that we live under a Prince who ſhows himſelf the true nurſing father of the church, by recommending to us as his earneſt wiſh, and as the moſt effectual method of ſecuring the continuation of his protection, that we ſhould hold forth an example of Chriſtian charity, and every incitement to purſue the paths of Chriſtian virtue, and that we ſhould give every diſcouragement to idleneſs and vice.

We gladly embrace this opportunity of offering our humble thanks to your Majeſty for your late royal proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and puniſhing vice, profaneneſs, and immorality, which is truly worthy of a Chriſtian Prince, and a ſtrong proof of the ſame watchful attention to the beſt intereſts of your kingdom, which is ſo fully expreſſed in your Majeſty's gracious letter to this aſſembly. Deeply ſenſible that righteouſneſs exalteth a nation, and that ſin is the reproach of any people, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will moſt chearfully exert ourſelves to the utmoſt of our power in recommending and enforcing your Majeſty's pious commands, by promoting among the people under our care, a ſacred regard to the inſtitutions and laws of our holy religion. [vol. 49. p. 306.]

We have had ſo much experience of the many amiable virtues by which the Right Honourable the Earl of Leven is diſtinguiſhed, and his love of virtue, and real attachment to the good of his country and the intereſts of the church of Scotland, are ſo generally known, that we receive your Majeſty's re-appointment of him to the very great and intereſting charge of Lord High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, as a gracious and acceptable mark of your favour.

Your Majeſty's royal donation of a thouſand pounds, for the propagation of religion in the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland, we receive with the ſincereſt gratitude, and we ſhall be careful in applying it to the pious purpoſes for which it is beſtowed.

Convinced that unanimity and brotherly love are becoming our characters as miniſters of the Prince of peace, and will give dignity to our proceedings, we ſhall ſtudy to obſerve your Majeſty's recommendation, and to conduct our buſineſs in ſuch a manner as to bring the aſſembly to a happy concluſion.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, may protect your perſon and eſtabliſh your throne in righteouſneſs; that he may pour down his beſt bleſſings upon our gracious Queen, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; and that, after reigning long with wiſdom and felicity over a free, a dutiful, and an affectionate people, you may enter thoſe happy regions where pious and virtuous Princes receive an unfading crown, is the earneſt prayer of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects,

The Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

ARCH. DAVIDSON, Moderator,

Edinburgh, May 24. 1788.

Monday, May 26. The aſſembly took under conſideration a reference from the ſynod of Aberdeen, and another from the preſbytery of Aberdeen, concerning Ruling Elders. The nature of this cauſe is ſhortly this: The kirk-ſeſſion of Aberdeen claim a right of ſending three elders to the ſynod, and this they alledge to have been in the conſtant practice

practice of doing without objection till the ſynod of October 1787. The objectors to their ſending more than one are, the profeſſor of divinity in King's college, the miniſter of Kinnellar their clerk, and the firſt miniſter of Old Aberdeen; and they do it upon this ground, that as Aberdeen is but one pariſh, they ſhould have but one elder. To this poſition, however, the ſeſſion oppoſe their own practice, as well as that of Edinburgh and Glaſgow, which ſend an elder for every church, and they demand no more. There are three churches in Aberdeen, and they think themſelves intitled to an elder for each of theſe churches. The objectors, however, contend, that each congregation in Edinburgh and Glaſgow is to be conſidered as a pariſh, becauſe it has a ſeparate ſeſſion; whereas Aberdeen has but one kirk-ſeſſion for the whole town. But to this the Aberdeen ſeſſions anſwer, that in their apprehenſion, there is but one kirk-ſeſſion in Edinburgh and Glaſgow, which they commonly call the general ſeſſions, all the private ſeſſions being no more than committees of it, for the purpoſe of managing more eaſily thoſe matters in which the ſeveral congregations are excluſively concerned. The aſſembly unanimouſly, without debate, found, that the kirk-ſeſſion of Aberdeen have no right to ſend more than one elder to repreſent them either in the preſbytery or ſynod of Aberdeen.

Wedneſday, 28. The aſſembly having conſidered the overtures from the ſynod of Glaſgow and Ayr and ſynod of Galloway, propoſing "to conſider the evils which may ariſe from the ſale of patronages during vacancies, and to provide a remedy," they "do agree that it is at preſent unneceſſary to enter into the farther conſideration of them. At the ſame time they repeat that ſtrong diſapprobation which the laſt aſſembly expreſſed of ſimoniacal practices, and declare their firm reſolution to exerciſe the powers with which the conſtitution hath inveſted them, in preſerving the purity of the members of this church."

The Aſſembly took under conſideration overtures from the ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale; from the ſynod of Merſe and Teviotdale; and from the ſynod of Angus and Mearns, relating to the ſlave-trade. A debate enſued, not on the general meaſure, on which the aſſembly appeared unanimous, but as to the mode in which they ought to interfere. It was propoſed by ſome gentlemen to petition the Houſe of Commons. This was ſtrongly oppoſed. The Lord Advocate and Mr Mackintoſh reſted much on the little attention in general paid to petitions from bodies of men in matters in which they were not perſonally or patrimonially intereſted; and the Dean of Faculty, Mr Wight, Dr Grieve, Dr Hill, Mr Hardy, and others, conſidered it as equally effectual, and more conſonant both with the dignity and practice of the church, to confine themſelves to a reſolution, which would have as much effect towards aiding the views of thoſe who had petitioned, as if it had been laid on the table of the Houſe of Commons in the form of a petition. Dr Carlyle, Dr Grieve, the Lord Advocate, and others, were for mentioning the aſſembly's wiſhes on the ſubject in the propoſed addreſs to the King, while Mr Wight, ſupported by the Dean of Faculty, inſiſted, that to addreſs the King on a ſubject depending in parliament, was highly unconſtitutional, if not a breach of privilege; and the Lord Advocate having declared himſelf ſatisfied that that mode was improper, the following motion was made by the Dean of Faculty: "The general aſſembly having conſidered the overtures, they approve of the ſpirit thereof; and the general aſſembly think themſelves called upon, as men, as Chriſtians, and as members of this national church, to declare their abhorrence of a traffic contrary to the rights of mankind, and the feelings of humanity, and their earneſt wiſh, that the wiſdom and mercy of the legiſlature may be ſpeedily exerted for the relief of that unhappy portion of their fellow-creatures."——This motion met with unanimous approbation. Another motion being made, by ſeveral members, "That the general aſſembly ſhould petition the Houſe of Commons upon the ſubject of the ſlave-trade; the Houſe, after further reaſoning, came to the following ſtate of a vote, *Petition* or *Not?* and the roll being called and votes marked, it carried *Not*, by a majority of 34; there being for petitioning 30, and againſt it 64.—Before the vote was called, the Dean of Faculty, and ſeveral other members, intreated the gentlemen who were for petitioning to give up that idea. The Dean of Faculty contended, in particular, that by the motion unanimouſly agreed to, and which would make part of their record, the church and the public at large would be made ſufficiently

acquainted with their ſentiments; and that if thoſe who were for petitioning parliament ſhould inſiſt upon a vote, and carry it by a ſmall majority, it would weaken inſtead of ſtrengthen the cauſe they ſeemed to have ſo much at heart; and if they ſhould loſe the motion for a petition, thoſe without doors who did not know, or did not attend to the ground on which the majority, though equally anxious for the humane and liberal object in view, found themſelves obliged to oppoſe an application to parliament, might think the aſſembly divided, even on their general views of the ſubject. The arguments of theſe gentlemen weighed ſo forcibly with a number of Reverend Members who, in the preceding part of the debate, were for petitioning, that they were inclined to give up the point; but a few of their friends, thinking it was affronting thoſe ſynods and preſbyteries who had already petitioned parliament, if the aſſembly did not follow a ſimilar mode of application, inſiſted for a vote, when it turned out as already mentioned.

Thurſday, 29. Agreeable to a reſolution of Wedneſday the aſſembly formed itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe to conſider Dr Bryden's cauſe. This cauſe has been depending ſix years, and is ſo generally known that it is unneceſſary here to be repeated. Very long debates took place in the committee, after which the aſſembly unanimouſly agreed to the following motion: "Having conſidered the libel, defences, and whole proof, find that the firſt and third articles of the libel are not proven; that the ſecond and fifth articles have been abandoned by the proſecutors, as conſcious that they are unable to adduce the ſhadow of proof in ſupport of them; that it is not proven, under the fourth article, that Dr Bryden is an habitual curſer and ſwearer; the aſſembly therefore abſolzied Dr Bryden from all thoſe articles of the libel: But, in regard it appears in proof, and is acknowledged by Dr Bryden in his defences, that he has, upon ſeveral occaſions, and in the heat of paſſion, uttered expreſſions irreverent towards Almighty God, and unbecoming the character of a clergyman, the aſſembly appoint the Moderator to give a ſharp rebuke to Dr Bryden from the chair, for having taken the name of God in vain, and earneſtly to admonith him to guard againſt all ſuch expreſſions in time to come." Dr Bryden being accordingly rebuked and admoniſhed by the Moderator in a very pertinent ſpeech, made the following return, viz. "Permit me, Sir, in leaving your bar, to expreſs my high approbation of the wiſdom, impartiality, and moderation which have diſtinguiſhed the Venerable Houſe, in the concluſion of this cauſe. I moſt cordially acquieſce in their ſentence; and I truſt, they will never have cauſe, in time coming, to cenſure me, either for my words or actions."

The Houſe diſcovered marks of univerſal ſatisfaction; and upon their riſing, Dr Bryden met with very general congratulation. Thus an end is at length put to this long litigated cauſe.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare an act for a national thankſgiving, in commemoration of the Revolution in 1688, being called for, the ſame was given in and read; and the act being conſidered by the aſſembly, they unanimouſly approved thereof, and authoriſed the agent for the church to cauſe 1000 copies of it to be printed, and tranſmitted to every pariſh within the bounds of the church, betwixt and the 1ſt of September next. The act appoints the 5th of November next to be obſerved within the bounds of the church as a day of ſolemn thankſgiving to Almighty God for the enjoyment, for a century paſt, of the inеſtimable bleſſings attained by the Revolution, and of earneſt ſupplication for their continuance to the lateſt generations; and enjoins all miniſters to intimate this act from their pulpits upon the Lord's day immediately preceding the ſaid 5th of November.

The draught of an addreſs to his Majeſty, on the important events of laſt year, which prevented our being involved in war, and on the glorious Revolution in 1688, having been prepared by a committee appointed for that purpoſe, the ſame was read, and unanimouſly approved of by the aſſembly, and ſubſcribed by the Moderator in their preſence; which addreſs his Grace the Commiſſioner tranſmitted to his Majeſty. It appeared in the London Gazette of June 7. viz.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the miniſters and elders of the church of Scotland, met in the national Aſſembly, beg leave to approach your throne with hearts full of loyalty and affection.

We ſhould be unworthy of the ſtation we hold, if we did not gladly embrace this firſt opportunity of congratulating your

your Majeſty on the happy effects of your wiſe and vigorous meaſures during the courſe of laſt year, when, under the direction of Divine Providence, you delivered this nation from the danger of being involved in war, by preſerving the independence, and re-eſtabliſhing the legal government, of a neighbouring Proteſtant ſtate, and happily revived with it an ancient and cloſe alliance, which for ſo long a period had been ſalutary to your Majeſty's kingdoms.

While we contemplate the preſent poſture of our public affairs in general, and our friendly league with the Republic of the United Provinces in particular, with thankfulneſs to Heaven, and the warmeſt approbation of your Majeſty's conduct, we feel ourſelves called upon to commemorate that glorious event, the Revolution of 1688, which delivered us from Popery and arbitrary power, and fixed that conſtitution of government, which is the wonder and envy of the world, not more for civil and political liberty, than for juſtice and humanity, which has hitherto had force ſufficient to repair its internal diſorders, as well as to repel external violence, and which the experience of a century now entitles us to hope, may be as laſting as it is excellent; an event the more endeared to our remembrance, as from thence was derived the ſettlement of the crown of Britain on your Majeſty's illuſtrious family, who have hitherto ſwayed the ſceptre with ſo much wiſdom and equity, and with ſuch a ſacred regard to the rights of the nation, as to ſecure the confidence and affection of their ſubjects, and to leave no doubt on our minds that the ſtability of the conſtitution and the proſperity of the people will ever continue to be the great object of their government.

With ſuch deep impreſſions of the felicity of that great æra, to which, beſides all other advantages, we owe the reſtoration and ſecurity of our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we ſhall neglect no proper opportunity of making the people under our care duly ſenſible of the diſtinguiſhed bleſſings they enjoy under divine Providence, and of exciting in their minds ſentiments of affection and loyalty to your Majeſty, the faithful guardian of all our liberties.

That your Majeſty may reign long over a free and happy people; that the Almighty may guard your ſacred perſon from every danger, and beſtow on you every bleſſing; that he may bleſs and preſerve the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family; and that a race of kings of your illuſtrious line may, to the lateſt poſterity, ſit on the throne of theſe realms, is the earneſt prayer of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal Subjects,

The Miniſters and Elders met in this national Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment,

ARCH. DAVIDSON, Moderator."

Friday, 30. It was overtured to the aſſembly by the ſynod of Merſe and Teviotdale, "That the aſſembly do take ſuch meaſures as they in their wiſdom ſhall think proper for making an act, "That no preſbytery ſhall concur with any proceſs of ſuppreſſion or annexation of any pariſh where there is a ſufficient ſtipend or funds to maintain the miniſter thereof comfortably, till they have laid the whole affair before their ſynod and the general aſſembly, and have their approbation; as ſuch ſuppreſſion and annexation of pariſhes may prove extremely hurtful to the intereſts of religion and the good of the church."—This overture having been remitted to the procurator for the church, he reported his opinion thereon, which the aſſembly approved of; and agreeable to that opinion they diſmiſſed "the overture, as propoſing a remedy which is incompetent, and as unneceſſary; becauſe the general aſſembly are confident, that all the preſbyteries of this church, when they are ſummoned as parties in any proceſs of annexation or ſuppreſſion, will attend carefully to the intereſts of religion within their bounds, and to the circumſtances of the caſe, before they expreſs their conſent."

Overtures were preſented to the aſſembly from the ſynod of Dumfries, from the preſbytery of Biggar, and from Mr William Sutherland at Wick, ſtating the oppreſſive nature of the taxes upon horſes and ſervants, and propoſing that the aſſembly ſhould take what meaſures they think proper for obtaining relief to the clergy. On report of a committee, to whom theſe overtures were remitted, the aſſembly, agreeably to that report, appointed a ſtanding committee to watch over the intereſts of the clergy in that matter, and to take what ſteps they may think proper for obtaining relief.

The report of the truſtees for managing the fund for miniſters widows was given in, and ordered to lie on the table; and the thanks of the aſſembly were given to Sir Harry Moncreiff, for his fidelity, attention, and prudence in the management of the fund.

From the report, it appears that there are 342 widows upon the fund, who draw at a medium L. 19 : 8 : 9$\frac{5}{6}$ yearly each. It alſo appears, that the real amount of the free ſtock, on the 22d of November 1787, being the 44th year of the fund, was L. 85,721 12 11$\frac{1}{4}$
And the free ſtock for the 43d year being 85,076 1 0$\frac{3}{4}$

The increaſe laſt year is L. 645 11 10$\frac{1}{2}$

The aſſembly next proceeded to take under conſideration a petition for Mr James Liddel miniſter of the goſpel at Orphil, appealing from two interlocutors of the ſynod of Orkney. This cauſe originated from a miſunderſtanding between the appellant and Mr Barry miniſter of Kirkwall, which took place ſo far back as 1784, which at different times was carried to very indecent lengths. Mr Barry at laſt applied for redreſs to the ſynod of Orkney, who found Mr Liddel guilty of falſehood and prevarication, and, on that account, ſuſpended him *ſine die*. Mr Liddel entered an appeal againſt this ſentence. The aſſembly, after reaſoning at ſome length, agreed to the following judgement: "In reſpect of the irregularity of the procedure of the ſynod of Orkney, reverſed the reſolution of Auguſt 1787: Found, that there is no evidence before this aſſembly of Mr Liddel's having been guilty of falſehood and prevarication: But in reſpect that Mr Liddel, at the bar of this Houſe, has thrown out unſubſtantiated charges of crimes againſt miniſters in the ſynod of Orkney, and upon various other occaſions, as appears from the papers on the table, and, as admitted by himſelf, has thrown out the like unſubſtantiated charges of crimes againſt a particular miniſter in that ſynod, tending to injure his moral character, and to deſtroy his uſefulneſs, the aſſembly declared their high diſpleaſure of ſuch aſperſions, and ordained the Moderator to rebuke Mr Liddel at the bar for the ſame. And appointed extracts of their ſentence to be tranſmitted to the preſbyteries of Cairſton and Kirkwall, and to the ſynod of Orkney, and appointed them to record the ſame in their reſpective books." Mr Liddel was accordingly rebuked by the Moderator.

Saturday, 31. Agreeable to a reſolution of a former diet, the aſſembly proceeded to conſider the overture concerning atteſtations of commiſſions from burghs to their repreſentatives to the aſſembly; which overture being read, and after reaſoning at conſiderable length, a motion was made and ſeconded, to approve of the overture; and another motion was made and ſeconded, to diſmiſs the ſame. The aſſembly agreed to the following ſtate of a vote, Approve? or Diſmiſs? And the roll being called, and votes marked, it carried Approve, 51 to 25. Againſt which the following members diſſented, viz. Dr Andrew Hunter, Mr Patrick Maxwell, Dr David Johnſton, Mr James Burns, Mr John Ruſſel, and Mr Hugh Calder; and on Monday June 2. Mr Horatius Cannan, Bailie Daniel Miller, Mr David Low, Mr Walter Scott, and Mr James Young, joined in the diſſent.—By the above overture commiſſions from burghs, ſuch as Edinburgh, containing a number of kirk-ſeſſions, are to be held ſufficient if atteſted by any one kirk-ſeſſion within the burgh, ſo that this act of aſſembly, while it gives additional force to the plea long maintained by the magiſtrates, and oppoſed by ſeveral miniſters of Edinburgh, that it conſiſts of many different pariſhes, will greatly curtail the power ſuppoſed to lie in what is called the general ſeſſions.

The aſſembly afterwards took under conſideration a petition for Patrick M'George in Braco, appealing from a ſentence of the ſynod of Dumfries, of the 27th October laſt. M'George had been accuſed before the kirk-ſeſſion of Irongray, by the now deceaſed Suſan Kirkpatrick in Shawhead, as being the father of a child ſhe brought forth; and he being a married man, it reſolved into a charge of adultery. M'George denied the crime, and gave in a condeſcendence of exculpation to the preſbytery of Dumfries, which they found irrelevant. From that ſentence he appealed to the ſynod of Dumfries, who affirmed it. The aſſembly, without debate, unanimouſly reverſed the ſentence of the ſynod, found the exculpation relevant, and remitted to the ſynod to allow a proof thereof.

Monday, June 2. There was tranſmitted to the aſſembly a petition from the miniſter and elders of the Preſbyterian congregation of the city of St John, in the

the province of New Brunſwick, which being read and conſidered, the aſſembly "do approve of that attachment to the church of Scotland which is therein expreſſed, and of the pious zeal of the petitioners in promoting the intereſts of true religion; but regret that the ſtate of the funds of the church, and the circumſtances of this country, do not permit them to give pecuniary aid. The aſſembly do farther empower their moderator to expreſs to the petitioners the brotherly love which the church entertains of the Preſbyterian congregation of St John, and to tranſmit to them a copy of this deliverance on their petition."

The aſſembly referred all cauſes brought before this aſſembly, and not diſcuſſed by them, to the commiſſion, with power to judge and determine therein. The aſſembly was then concluded in the uſual manner; and next aſſembly is appointed to meet at the ſame place on Thurſday, May 21. 1789.

BANKRUPTS.

May 31 James Cunningham, vintner and inn keeper at North Queen's-ferry.

June 2 Alexander Mackenzie, merchant in Fortroſe.

2. Robert Watſon, merchant in Fortroſe.

3 William Brown, carpet-manufacturer in Kilmarnock.

5. William Garven, maſter in Irvine.

5. Robert Brown, victual-dealer in Letterick.

13. William Beatſon, merchant in Edinburgh.

18. William and Robert Grieve in Company, merchants in Eymouth; and William Grieve and Robert Grieve, as individuals.

18. Robert Pollock, merchant in Glaſgow.

19. James Simſon, merchant in Elgin.

25. Simon Simſon, diſtiller at Cunning-Park, near Ayr.

26. Daniel Cameron, merchant in Inverneſs.

MARRIAGES.

May 26. At London, James Urquhart, Eſq; younger of Meldrum, ſheriff of the county of Banff, to Miſs Forbes of Upper Mary-bone-ſtreet.

June 2. At Bath, the celebrated financier Monſ. de Calonne to Madame D'Harvelai, the lady who was ſpoken of with ſuch reſpect in his "Requête au Roi." She is of the ancient family of Nettine, in Bruxelles, and widow of the late M. D'Harvelai, counſellor of ſtate. Her fortune is ſaid to amount to near 12,000l. a-year. — The marriage was firſt celebrated in the Roman Catholic chapel at Bath, and afterwards in the Proteſtant church at that place.

2. At Halleaths, Lieut. Murray Babbington, of 44th foot, to Miſs Gordon, eldeſt daughter of Gilbert Gordon of Halleaths, Eſq;

2. At Glaſgow, Mr George Brown, merchant, to Miſs Mary Anderſon, daughter of the late Mr Robert Anderſon of Overgree, merchant.

3 At Penrith, John Sinclair, Eſq; younger of Barrock, to Miſs Longmire, of that place.

7. Capt. John French, of the 23d foot, to Miſs Henrietta Pilcher, daughter of Edward Pilcher, Eſq; of Rocheſter.

9. At Carmyle, Mr William Williamſon, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Jean Mackenzie, daughter of Mr John Mackenzie, late merchant in Glaſgow.

12. At London, George Dallas, Eſq; of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, to Miſs C. Blackwood, daughter of Sir John Blackwood, Bt.

17. At London, Samuel Hoare, Eſq; banker, of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Sterry, of Hatton-garden

23. At Myres, Robert Kerr, Eſq; late Commander in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Chriſtian Moncrieff, daughter of Colonel Moncrieff of Reidie.

23. Mr Henry Monteith, manufacturer, to Miſs Chriſtian Cameron, daughter of the late John Cameron, Eſq; of Carntyne.

23. At Glaſgow, Capt. Patrick Crichton of the 57th foot, to Miſs Margaret Lambie, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr Archibald Lambie.

23. At Glaſgow, Mr James Robertſon merchant, to Miſs Betty Bogle, daughter of Archibald Bogle, Eſq; of Port-Glaſgow.

BIRTHS.

Peterſburgh, May 23. On Wedneſday laſt her Imperial Highneſs the Great Ducheſs was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs at Czarſco Zelo.—On June 1. the new-born Princeſs was chriſtened by the name of Catharine; and after the ceremony inveſted by her Imperial Majeſty with the enſigns of the order of St Catharine. *Lond Gaz.*

June 2. The lady of Capt. Campbell, younger of Stonefield, of a ſon

12 At London, the Hon. Mrs Keith Elphinſtone, of a daughter

21. At Elrick, Mrs Burnet of Elrick, of a daughter.

21. The Counteſs of Kinnoul, of a daughter.

Lately, the Counteſs of Eglintoun, of a daughter.

Lately, At Watton, county of Norfolk, the wife of Mr Ellis innkeeper, of four children; all ſince dead.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Feb. At Green-iſland, Jamaica, Mr London Morris, ſurgeon, ſon of Dr Morris of Glaſgow.

April. At Jamaica, William Gray, Eſq; formerly Provoſt Marſhall General of that iſland, and a repreſentative in the aſſembly for the pariſh of Port Royal.

8. In the iſland of St Vincent, aged 62, Sir William Young, Bt.

13. At Peterſburgh, aged 108, the Baron de Roſen, Brigadier in the Ruſſian army. This officer was born in Norway, entered the ſervice in 1715, and a few days before his death was in the circle at court.

May 14. At Vienne, in France, Mrs Stark of Teaſſes, daughter of James Morriſon, Eſq; of Naughton.

22. At the Imperial palace at Peterſburgh, in her 90th year, the Counteſs Dowager of Romanzow, grand miſtreſs of the Empreſs's houſehold, and mother of the field-marſhall of that name.

27. Mademoiſelle Jun, a nun of the Urſuline order at Bourdeaux, aged 102. She had led an auſtere religious life till ſhe was 100 years old; and it was with regret that ſhe obeyed the poſitive orders of her ſuperior, to keep her room on account of her age.

28. At Cottage, near Limerick, James Scott, Eſq; of Comiſton.

31. At Teaninich, in Roſsſhire, James Munro of Teaninich, Eſq;

31. At Elgin, Miſs Margaret Innes, daughter of the late Sir Harry Innes of Innes, Bt.

June 1. At the manſe of Rathven, Mrs Magdalen Gordon, ſpouſe to the Rev. Mr George Grant, miniſter of Rathven.

1. At Aberdeen, Mrs Margaret Bannerman, wife of Alexander Milne, Eſq; of Crimonmogat.

1. At London, George Heſſe, Eſq; agent for the 17th, 44th, and 75th regiments.

4. At Marlborough, on his way from Bath, whither he had been for the recovery of his health, Sir John Lindſay, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Red, aged 51. He was a younger ſon of the late Sir Alexander Lindſay, Bt. of Evelick, county of Perth, by Æmilia, fourth daughter of David, fifth Viſcount of Stormont, and brother to Sir David Lindſay, Bt. to whom his uncle, the Earl of Mansfield, has given the place of Cuſtos Brevium in the Court of King's Bench.—Sir John's remains were removed from his houſe to Weſtminſter-abbey on the 16th inſtant.

5. At Edinburgh, aged 89, Mrs Suſanna Hay, widow of Archibald Tod, late of Hayfield, Eſq;

6. At Edinburgh, Mr James Hay, clerk to the ſignet.

6. At London, aged 87, Aſhley Cowpar, Eſq; above 60 years Clerk of Parliament. He is ſucceeded by Mr Roſe.

8. At Kilpatrick, Mrs Margaret Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Mr John Davidſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

9. At Dalziel, in his 91ſt year, James Hamilton, Eſq; of Browncaſtle.

9. At Stranraer, Mrs Barbara Clugſton, widow of the late Dr William Clugſton, and daughter of the deceaſed Col. Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch.

10. At Rothiemurcus, Lieut. George Grant, late of the 42d or royal Highland regiment.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Murray, relict of the late William Drummond of Callendar, Eſq;

10. Mrs Anne Forth, relict of the Rev. Dr George Kay, late one of the miniſters of the Grayfriars church, Edinburgh.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Cuming, profeſſor of church-hiſtory in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

12. At Corſtorphin, the Rev. Mr John Chiefley, miniſter of that pariſh.

12. At Edinburgh, Miſs Agnes Dalrymple, daughter of Capt. Felix Dalrymple, late of the Cameronian regiment.

13. At Edinburgh, John Græme, eldeſt ſon of Mr John Græme, clerk to the ſignet.

13. At Leith, Mrs Elizabeth Wilſon, ſpouſe of George Middleton, Eſq; Comptroller of the cuſtoms at Leith.

14. At Leithe, Mr John Ogilvie of Weſter Leithe.

14. At Caſtlebank, near Lanerk, Chriſtopher Bannatyne, ſon of John Bannatyne, Eſq; of Caſtlebank.

15. At Edinburgh, William Thomſon, Eſq; late of St Kitt's.

15. At Thomanean, near Kinroſs, Andrew Horn, Eſq;

15. David Menzies, Eſq; of Concraig.

16. At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Dryſdale, D. D. one of the miniſters of the Tron church, Edinburgh, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, and principal Clerk to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

16. At mains of Murthle, Mr Robert Brand of Murthle, formerly merchant in Aberdeen.

16. John Falconar, Eſq; of Durn.

16. At Greenhead, in an advanced age, Mrs Eliſabeth Carmichael, daughter of the late Mr Gerſhom Carmichael, profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Glaſgow.

17. At Lanerk, Mr John Weir, late ſurgeon in the royal navy, and one of the baillies of that burgh.

18. At Edinburgh, in the 75th year of his age, and 48th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Mr Adam Gib, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation, Edinburgh.

19. At

18 At London, aged 71, her Grace Lucy Ducheſs of Montroſe She had been taking an airing in her carriage, and died ſuddenly, as ſhe was ſitting down to dinner. Her Grace was 2d daughter of John ſecond Duke of Rutland, and married, 1742, William ſecond and preſent Duke of Montroſe. The remains of her Grace, and the Rt Hon. the Earl of Kincardine, infant ſon of the Marquis of Graham, who died the 19th April 1787, in the ſeventh month of his age, arrived in great funeral pomp at Edinburgh, on the 12th of July, where they lay in ſtate that night and next day; and on the 14th the proceſſion proceeded to Dumblane, in order to inter the bodies in the family burying place there.

21. At his houſe of Blandfield, near Edinburgh, Mr Samuel Mitchelſon ſenior, writer to the ſignet.

24 At Palmerſtown, Ireland, Chriſtian Hely Hutchinſon, Baroneſs Donoghmore, of Knocklofty. Her Ladyſhip is ſucceeded in the title by her eldeſt ſon, the Hon. Richard Hely Hutchinſon, Commiſſioner of the revenue, now Baron Donoghmore.

27. At London, in an advanced age, Lady J. Sackville, mother to his Grace the Duke of Dorſet.

Lately, in France, Lord Cahier, of the kingdom of Ireland. His Lordſhip dying without iſſue, his eſtate, which is worth 13,000l. per annum, and title, devolve to his nephew, who has for many years paſt lived on 30l. a year.

Lately, Capt. Pigot, of Compton Chamberlain, in Wilts. This gentleman was one of the 23 perſons who providentially eſcaped the fate of their fellow-priſoners, who were ſuffocated in the Black-hole, at Calcutta, in 1756.

Lately, at his houſe on Blackheath, in his 65th year, Andrew Edhouſe, Eſq; late a colonel in the 13th foot.

Lately, at Bruſſels, Gen. Sir John Irwin, K. B. Colonel of the 3d regiment of horſe on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

Lately, at Greenwich the lady of the Hon Mr Mackenzie, a lineal deſcendent of the Earl of Cromarty.

Lately, at her houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, Mrs Adams, a widow lady, of a large fortune: dying without immediate heirs, ſhe has diſtributed upwards of 50,000l. in legacies: among which are 300l. to Marybone charity-ſchool, 1000l. to her own maid, and 500l to her coachman. She alſo left an annuity of 15l. a-year, for the ſupport of a favourite dog Her remains were depoſited in Marybone burying-ground, attended by an immenſe concourſe of people, the children of the ſchool ſinging an anthem as the proceſſion paſſed through the ſtreets.

Lately, in a garret in old-ſtreet, London, aged 97, William Elliot, many years a common beggar, and who had experienced various viciſſitudes of fortune. In the early part of life, he was an eminent diſtiller in London, but having failed, he went to ſea and was taken by pirates, from whom he eſcaped to an uninhabited iſland, where he lived alone five years; ſubſiſting chiefly on the fowls he found there. Having got back to England, he became a ſtrolling player. He afterwards kept a lottery-office; then turned quack-doctor, and afterwards a horſe-dealer. After this he acquired 10,000l. in the lottery, but being extravagantly addicted to gaming, in a few years he reduced himſelf to indigence, and was arreſted for debt, and many years a priſoner in the Fleet. Being liberated by an inſolvent act, he was reduced to the neceſſity of becoming a porter for his livelihood, in which capacity he laboured till his ſtrength failed him, when he commenced beggar, which he declared to be the happieſt period of his life.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

June 7. to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Rt Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bt. and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, in the county of Flint.

to grant to Richard Pepper Arden, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General, the office of Maſter or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bt.

9. to order writs commanding Sir Lloyd Kenyon, of the Inner Temple, London, Bt, and Ralph Clayton, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; to take upon them the ſtate and degree of Serjeant at Law. They this day appeared at the bar of the Court of Chancery, where their writs being read, the uſual oaths were adminiſtered to them, and they afterwards went through the other neceſſary ceremonies in the court of Common Pleas.

to appoint Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bt, Serjeant at law, Chief Juſtice of the court of King's Bench.

17. to appoint the Rev. Robert Smith to be aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to the Rev James Munro, miniſter of Cromarty, in the preſbytery of Chanonry, in North Britain.

18 to confer the honour of knighthood on Richard Pepper Arden, Eſq; Maſter of the Rolls.

St James's, June 18 This day the Rt Hon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Kt, was by his Majeſty's command ſworn of the Privy Council, and took his ſeat at the Board accordingly.

Commiſſions

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland; dated March 31.

6th dragoon guards: Maj. Arthur Ormſby, from 9th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Longfield, reſigned.

8th dragoons: Lt Col. Richard Saint George, from 70th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Southwell, reſigned.

9th dragoons: Capt. Joſeph Weſtenra, from 18th dragoons, to be Major, vice Ormſby, promoted.

70th foot: Maj. Eyre Coote, from 47th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Saint George, promoted.

War-office, June 10.

39th foot: Maj. John Mercier, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice William Kellett, who retires. Brev.-Maj. Daniel Vaughan to be Major, vice John Mercier.

From other Papers.

Sir Michael Stewart has preſented Mr Thomas Brown, preacher of the goſpel, to the church and parish of Innerkip, in the preſbytery of Paiſley.

19. The Rev. Mr Henry Guſchett, late paſtor of a diſſenting congregation in Northumberland, was elected miniſter of Shettleſton Chapel, in the room of Mr James Macnair, now miniſter of Slamanan.

The univerſity and King's college of Aberdeen have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Mr Gilbert Gerrard, miniſter of the Engliſh eſtabliſhed church in Amſterdam.

On Tueſday, June 24. the univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following gentlemen, after they had paſſed the uſual private and public trials.

From South Carolina.

Mr James Moultrie, *De Actione et Uſu Emeticorum.*

Mr Joſ. Nicholas Wilſon, *De Tetano.*

From Rhode Iſland.

Mr Wm Handy, *De Nutrimine Fœtus Humani.*

From the Iſland of Mona.

Mr Wm Quillin, *De Ictero.*

From England.

Mr Robert Graves, *De Strabiſmo.*

Mr William Allanby, *De Electricitate.*

Mr Charles John Berkley, *De Effectibus Pathematum.*

Mr Henry Burton, *De Uſu et Effectu Aeris puri in Corpus Humanum.*

Mr Francis Smith, *De Inflammatione Pneumonicâ.*

Mr Samuel Alvey, *De Dentitione morbisque ex ea pendentibus.*

From Ireland.

Mr Thomas Concanen, *De Phthiſi Pulmonali Schrophuloſa.*

Mr Wm Saunders O'Halloran, *De Phthiſi Pulmonali Schrophuloſa.*

Mr Samuel Crump, *De Vitiis quibus Humores corrumpi dicuntur.*

Of Scotland.

Mr James Short, *De Teſtium Tumore.*

Mr James Robertſon, *De Fœtus Humani Nutrimento.*

Mr James Watſon, *De Amenorrhœa.*

Prices of Grain at Haddington, July 4.

	beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	24 s. 0d.	23 s. 6d.	23 s. 0d.
Barley,	16 s. 6d.	16 s. 0d.	15 s. 6d.
Oats,	13 s. 0d.	12 s. 6d.	12 s. 0d.
Peaſe,	13 s. 6d.	13 s. 0d.	12 s. 6d.

Edinburgh, July 4. Oat-meal, 11½ d. Bear-meal, 8½ d. Peaſe-meal, 8½ d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for June.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	33	25	58
Weſt-kirk, -	23	21	44
Canongate, -	9	12	21
Calton, - -	16	14	30
Total,	81	72	153

Age.			Diſeaſes, &c.	No
Between	Under	2 61	Aged — —	18
	2 & 5	20	Bowelhive — —	16
	5 & 10	8	Childbed — —	3
	10 & 20	6	Chincough — —	9
	20 & 30	7	Conſumption —	37
	30 & 40	9	Fever — —	18
	40 & 50	7	Killed by a fall,	1
	50 & 60	7	Meaſles —	3
	60 & 70	9	Smallpox — —	27
	70 & 80	15	Stillborn — —	5
	80 & 90	4	Suddenly — —	2
	90 & 100	—	Teething — —	10
		153	Water in head —	4

Increaſed 2.

PRICES OF STOCKS, June 16.

Bank Stock, 171¾.
New 4 per cent. 1777 94½ a ¾
3 per cent. red. 74¼ a ⅞
3 per cent. con. ſhut. 75¼ for the open.
Ann. 1778, 13 7-16ths.
India Bonds, 75 a 74 s. prem.
Navy and victualling Bills, 2 diſc.

June 27.

Bank Stock, 171¾ a 172.
3 per cent. red. 74⅝ a ¾.
3 per cent. con. 75¼.
4 per cent. 1777, 94¾ a ⅞.
Ann. 1778, 13 9 16ths a ⅝.
India Bonds, 70 s. prem.
Lottery Tickets 16 l.
Iriſh Tickets, 7 l. 3 s.